

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4553.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

PRICE
SIXPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

GRESHAM LECTURES.

FOUR LECTURES IN RHETORIC will be delivered on
TUESDAY, February 2. WEDNESDAY, February 3.
THURSDAY, February 4. FRIDAY, February 5.
By Prof. FOSTER WATSON, D.Lit. M.A.
Subject:—THE ENGLISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE IN THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY IN ITS RELATION TO ENGLAND.
1. 'COMMERCE AND CULTURE'—Sir THOMAS GRESHAM.
2. 'THE ENGLISH RENAISSANCE'.
3. 'THE CULTURE OF THE SCHOOLS'.
4. 'THE CULTURE OF THE COURT'.
The Lectures will be delivered at GRESHAM COLLEGE,
Basinghall Street, E.C. (three minutes' walk from the Bank Station).
The Lectures are FREE to the Public, and will begin each evening
at SIX o'clock.

Exhibitions.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.
WAR RELIEF EXHIBITION
in aid of the
RED CROSS and ST. JOHN AMBULANCE SOCIETY
and the
ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,
including a
BELGIAN SECTION in aid of Belgian Artists.
Daily 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission 2s. Season Ticket 5s.

Educational.

THE LAW SOCIETY.—The Council offers for
award in JULY next THREE STUDENTSHIPS of the annual
value of 40l. each, tenable on condition of pursuing under proper
supervision Courses of Legal Studies approved by the Council.—For
copies of regulations apply to the LAW SOCIETY, 100, Chancery
Lane, W.C.

EDUCATION (choice of SCHOOLS and TUTORS
gratis).
PROSPECTUSES of SCHOOLS, and of ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE,
Sent (free of charge) to Parents on receipt of requirements by
GRIFFITHS, POWELL, SMITH & FAWCETT, School Agents,
Established 1853.
34, Bedford Street, Strand. Telephone—7021 Gerrard.

Situations Vacant.

HULL MUNICIPAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Principal—R. TOWNSEND, M.Sc.
A LECTURER is REQUIRED for the duration of the War. Chief
subjects, Method and Elementary Mathematics. Salary 1400l. per
annum (resident) or 1600l. per annum (non-resident).—Form of applica-
tion (to be returned not later than FEBRUARY 5) may be obtained
from THE PRINCIPAL, Hull Municipal Training College, Cottingham
Road, Hull.
January 19, 1915.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss M. E. BOON, M.A.
MODERN LANGUAGE MISTRESS required as soon as possible
to teach German, Honours Degree and good Secondary School
experience essential. Salary 1150l. to 1500l. according to scale (initial
amount dependent on qualifications, and afterwards to 1750l. if
specially voted by the Governors.—Form of application and scale of
salaries may be obtained of the undersigned by sending stamped
addressed envelope.
HERBERT REED,
Secretary to the Education Committee.
15, John Street, Sunderland, January 18, 1915.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

MUNICIPAL CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
(CO-EDUCATIONAL), STRATFORD, E.
Applications are invited from Trained Teachers, Graduates (or
equivalent) with successful Secondary School experience, for the
position of ASSISTANT FORM MISTRESS. Chief subjects, French
and English, and some History. Subsidary subjects should be stated. A
knowledge of German will be considered a recommendation.
Capable disciplinarian. Initial salary, 1200l. to 1400l. per annum,
according to experience, rising by annual increments of 100l. to a
maximum of 2000l. per annum.
Forms of application can be obtained from the undersigned, to
whom they must be returned, with copies of three recent testimonials,
as soon as possible, and not later than FEBRUARY 10, 1915.
H. W. GRAVES, Town Clerk.
Education Department, 95, The Grove, Stratford, E.
January 21, 1915.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position
vacant in MAY, 1915, of full-time MISTRESS for PHYSICAL
EDUCATION, including Drill, Games, &c., at the County Secondary
School, South Hackney. Salary, 1200l. a year fixed.
Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of
the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope
to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education
Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned
by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1915. Every communication
must be marked "H.A." on the envelope. Canvassing, either
directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.
No candidate who is a relative of a member of the Advisory
Sub-Committee of the School is eligible for appointment.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL.

HIGHER EDUCATION.
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DARLINGTON.
Head Mistress—Miss ELEANOR TROTTER, M.A. (Lond.).
ART MISTRESS REQUIRED to organise and develop the Art and
Craft work throughout the School. Candidates should state in their
application their general aims in developing the Art Work of a School,
and their particular knowledge of the History of Art and Architec-
ture.
Completed applications must be received by first post on MONDAY,
March 6, 1915.
Salary according to County Scale, particulars of which, together
with application form, will be furnished on receipt of stamped
addressed envelope.
Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.
J. A. L. ROSSON, County Secretary for Higher Education.
Shire Hall, Durham, January 25, 1915.

OLDHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

WANTED, a PRINCIPAL for the School of Art, who will also act
as Director of Art Instruction for the Borough. Applicants should
either be Associates of the Royal College of Art or hold equivalent
qualifications.
The commencing salary will be 3000l. Applicants should state age,
qualifications, and experience, and forward copies of three testi-
monials of recent date.
Full particulars as to duties, &c., may be obtained by letter from
me, the undersigned.
Applications, endorsed "Art Master," to be forwarded addressed
THE SECRETARY, Education Offices, Oldham, not later than
MONDAY, February 22.
J. RENNIE, Secretary.
Education Offices, Union Street West, Oldham.
January 23, 1915.

SIR JOHN LEMAN SCHOOL, BECCLES.

PERMANENT ASSISTANT TEACHER (Man or Woman)
REQUIRED in the above-named Secondary School to teach
principally Geography. Ability to teach Physical Exercises a recom-
mendation. Candidates must be University Graduates, and have had
experience in Secondary Schools. Commencing salary, men 1200l.
to 1800l. according to experience; women, 1100l. to 1300l. according to
experience.
The Governors also REQUIRE a temporary ASSISTANT (Man or
Woman) during the continuance of the war to teach English History
or French, and Drawing. Salary as above.
Applications to be made upon Form 23, a copy of which will be
forwarded by the undersigned upon receipt of a stamped addressed
envelope not later than SATURDAY, February 6.
W. E. WATKINS, Hon. Clerk.
Education Office, County Hall, Ipswich.
January 23, 1915.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART.
WANTED, a fully qualified ASSISTANT ART MASTER for full-
time service to begin duties EARLY IN APRIL. Candidates must
be strong in Design, Lettering, Modelling, and Woodcarving. Initial
salary, 1500l. per annum.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, and
should be returned, together with copies of three recent testimonials,
not later than FEBRUARY 20. Canvassing will be considered a dis-
qualification.
F. HERBERT TOYNE, Secretary to the Education Committee.
54, Old Steine, Brighton, January 27, 1915.

Miscellaneous.

TRANSLATION, Indexing, Research, Articles,
and other Literary Work. Classic, French, German, Italian,
Spanish, Portuguese, Varied experience. Moderate terms.—Miss
SELBY, 25, St. Stephen's Road, Baywater.

PUBLISHER would like to hear from Gentle-
man, or Lady, desiring to INVEST (with or without services)
3000-5000l. (fully secured) in profitable LITERARY ENTERPRISE.
Particulars at interview.—Box 2275, Clark's, 49, Great Portland
Street, London, W.

Catalogues.

MAGGS BROS.,

109, Strand, London, W.C.
DEALERS IN RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,
PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS.
CATALOGUES sent free to all parts of the World.
Export orders solicited.
Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite London."
Telephone: "Gerrard 4664."

BERTRAM DOBELL,

SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER and PUBLISHER,
77, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.
A large Stock of Old and Rare Books in English Literature,
including Poetry and the Drama.—Specially-selected First Editions of
Famous Authors.—Manuscripts.—Illustrated Books, &c. CATALOGUE
free on application.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT OF PRINT and RARE

BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-
binder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make
a special feature of exchanging any Suitable Book for others selected
from my various lists. Special list of 2000 Books I particularly want
post free.—EDWARD BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street,
Birmingham. Arthur Symonds, Romantic Movement in English
Poetry; William Blake, 1st Edition, 6s. each; Bierce, Genius and De-
generation, 4s. 6d. Who's Who, 1914, new, 15s. for 2s.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, inland,
£1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the
New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

Situations Wanted.

LINGUISTIC ATTAINMENTS.—RUSSIAN
GENTLEMAN, for many years engaged with Bibliographical
and Research Work, is anxious to obtain a Post in School or College
as Instructor of English, French, German, or Swedish Languages.
Highest undeniable references.—A. Z., 21, Richmond Terrace,
Clapham Road, S.W.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to
consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of
all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first.
Twenty years' experience.—3 and 4, Clement's Inn, W.

MSS. WANTED AT ONCE

for
SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON (1915).
Typed or Written.
Every Contribution will be read without delay.
Write for appointment or send work, in every case enclosing stamps
for reply or return of MS.
Address:
POTTER & CO., Holborn House, 22, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
Phone: Holborn 515.

Type-Writing, &c.

SIKES & SIKES, Type-writing Offices, 223A,
Hammermith Road, W. Authors' MSS.; Plays and Actors'
Parts; Legal, General, and Commercial Documents; Type-written
Facsimile Letters; Lessons. References. Established 1850.

AUTHORS' MSS. and TYPE-WRITING of
every description accurately and promptly executed. Short-
hand Typists provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—
METROPOLITAN TYPING OFFICE, 97, Chancery Lane, Tel.
Central 1565.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES,

PLAYS, ESSAYS
TYPE-WRITTEN WITH COMPLETE ACCURACY.
Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed.
References to well-known Writers.
M. STUART, The Croft, Bellingdon Road, Chesham, Bucks.

TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully
and promptly executed at home. Duplication and Copying,
Translating, Shorthand, Revision, Short-hand.—CAMBRIDGE
LANE, 11, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

TYPE-WRITING.—AUTHORS' MSS. a
speciality. Accuracy and Dispatch.
Miss RIBDON, Sredina, 28, Alexandra Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Gradu-
ate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate
Tripos, London). Research, Revision, Short-hand.—CAMBRIDGE
TYPE-WRITING OFFICE, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.
Telephone: 2309 City.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, SERMONS,
PLAYS, and all kinds of TYPE-WRITING executed accurately
and promptly. Clear Carbon copies guaranteed. First-class references.
Moderate charges.—Mrs. MACPHER, 5, Palace Road, Hounsey, N.

Sales by Auction.

Messrs. Hodgson & Co. will SELL by
AUCTION, at their Rooms, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C., on
THURSDAY, February 4, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, MICEL-
LANEOUS BOOKS, including curious Books in Sixteenth and
Seventeenth Century Literature—Topographical and Antiquarian
Works—Beydell's Shakespeare Gallery, 2 vols., and other Folio Art
Books—Rogers' Poems, with Turner's Vignettes, Proofs, 2 vols.—First
Editions of Joseph Conrad and others—Library Editions of Standard
Historical Works—Recent Books from the Library of a Reviewer,
&c.; also a small Collection of Baxtertypes, the Property of a Gentle-
man (deceased)—Water Colours by T. B. St. John, &c.
To be viewed and Catalogued had.

The Royal Water-Colour Society Red Cross Fund.
Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods
respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION,
at their Great Rooms, 3, King Street, St. James's Square, S.W., on
FRIDAY, February 5, at 1 o'clock, precisely (without reserve),
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS presented by Members and Asso-
ciates of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, in aid of the
British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies, to whose Funds
the whole of the proceeds will be given without any deduction what-
ever.
May be viewed until morning of Sale and Catalogued had, price
Sixpence each (sold in aid of the above Societies).

New 6s. Novels**LOVE
IN A PALACE**By **F. E. Penny****HIS
LOVE OR HIS LIFE**By **Richard Marsh****A
PILLAR OF SALT**

[Feb. 4]

By **H. W. C. Newte****AGNES**

[Feb. 11]

By **George Sandeman****The Making and
Breaking of Almansur**

[Feb. 18]

By **C. M. Cresswell****CHATTO & WINDUS**

111 St. Martin's Lane, London

**JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF
ACTUARIES.**

No. 981. JANUARY, 1915. Price 3s.
 Memoir (with Portrait): Sir George Francis Hardy, K.C.B.
 Opening Address by the President, Ernest Woods, Esq.
 Canadian Mortgages regarded as a Field for the Investment of the
 Funds of British Life Assurance Companies, with some General
 Notes on Canadian Indebtedness. By Arthur Digby Besant, B.A.
 F.I.A., General Manager and Actuary, Clerical, Medical, and
 General Life Assurance Society. Abstract of the Discussion on
 the preceding.
 Legal Notes. By William Charles Sharman, F.I.A., Barrister-at-Law.
 The New English Life Tables.
 Review.
 New Year Honour.
 Correspondence.
 London: C. & E. Layton, Farringdon Street.

"CORNHILL"

For **FEBRUARY**. Price **ONE SHILLING**.
WESTERN WANDERINGS. II. By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
THE TRENCHES IN THEIR MAKING. By Capt. C. T. Davis.
ROBERT HUGH BENSON: Some Early Memories. By Archibald Marshall.
A PITEOUS STORY: Aerschot, August, 1914. By E. D. Rendall.
THE HAPPIEST HOURS. By W. Pett Ridge.
TWO SINNERS. (Continued.) By Mrs. David G. Ritchie.
BIRDS AND THE BATTLEFIELDS. By Horace Hutchinson.
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS BY:
 A. M. Scott-Moncrieff, Ella C. Sykes, Alfred Cochrane, Evelyn St. Leger, and O. R.
 London: **SMITH, ELDER & CO.,** 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Provident Institutions.**NATIONAL BOOK TRADE PROVIDENT
SOCIETY.**

(Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts and approved under the National Insurance Act.)

President—**WILLIAM HEINEMANN, Esq.**

Founded in 1893 for the relief of every kind of distress among Booksellers and Publishers' Assistants.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Life Membership, 5l. Yearly Subscription, 6s.
NO APPLICATION FOR HELP HAS BEEN REFUSED.
 Please support the Booksellers' Assistant.
R. W. THORNTON, Secretary.
 9, Walbrook, E.C.

THE LEADING CRITICAL WEEKLY.**THE
SATURDAY REVIEW**

Since its foundation, in 1855, the **SATURDAY REVIEW** has been noted for the vigour of its comments on **POLITICS** and **AFFAIRS OF THE DAY**, and for the brilliance and independence of its criticism of **LITERATURE**, **MUSIC**, **ART** and the **DRAMA**. Its reviews of the latest books are contributed by critics who are authorities on their subjects, and are always varied and up to date. Signed articles of general interest by writers of the first rank also form a feature of each issue.

EVERY SATURDAY, SIXPENCE.

10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

**The Journal
of
Egyptian Archæology**

PUBLISHED BY

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND,37, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON, W.C.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF EGYPTOLOGY and ALLIED STUDIES, containing ORIGINAL ARTICLES by the chief British and Foreign Egyptological and Archæological Authorities, Notes and News of Excavations and other matters of interest, Reviews of Current Archæological and other Literature relating to Egypt, and incorporating the yearly **ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT OF THE EXPLORATION FUND**.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

To appear in **JANUARY, APRIL, JULY**, and **OCTOBER** of each year. Price of each quarterly part **SIX SHILLINGS NET**; to Members of, and Subscribers to, the Egypt Exploration Fund, **ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM**.

Vol. II., Part I., January, 1915, contains Articles by Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, Messrs. F. Ll. Griffith, Peet, Hall, S. Gaselee, Blackman, and Dr. G. P. G. Sobhy; and Reviews by Profs. Sayce and Naville, Messrs. D. G. Hogarth, Milne, and others. Six Plates.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.A Course of **THREE LECTURES** given by Miss **HOSKYNs-ABRAHALL** at Crosby Hall.

- Lecture I. **PERSONA: THE MASK.**
 Lecture II. **PSYCHE: THE SOUL.**
 Lecture III. **"MORS JANUA VITÆ."**

These Lectures appeared in **THE ATHENÆUM** of **APRIL 25**, and five following numbers. A few complete Sets of the Six Issues may now be obtained.

Price 3s. post free.**THE ATHENÆUM OFFICE, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.****THE EVER-POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**
which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.**ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'****PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORATING.**

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable aperient which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

It can be Safely Used every day even by Invalids and Children.
The Best of all Household Remedies at all Times.

Gentle and safe in its action, it does not cause griping or weakness. Always keep it in the house or in your travelling bag in readiness for emergencies.

PREPARED ONLY BY**J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.****SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.**

"A WEEKLY LINK WITH INDIA."

The Indiaman

A Journal devoted to the affairs of India

(With which are incorporated 'The Overland Mail' and 'The Homeward Mail').

EVERY FRIDAY**PRICE SIXPENCE**

The Paper is indispensable
to every Anglo-Indian and
to all who take an interest
in our Dependency.

Specimen copy forwarded post free on receipt of
a post card.

THE INDIAMAN OFFICES,
16-17, Devonshire Square, E.C.

In an article contributed recently to the *Westminster Gazette*, Sir Harry Johnston wrote:—"If the average Englishman desires . . . to keep himself abreast of the intelligent in the study of foreign affairs, I recommend to his notice **THE NEAR EAST**."

Every one interested in the commercial development or the political and racial questions of Egypt, the Balkans, Persia, and the Levant should read

THE NEAR EAST

The Journal deals with the Affairs of all the Countries of the Near East, and of Islam from Tangier to Teheran and from the Danube to the Desert.

Special Correspondents in Constantinople, Cairo, Sofia, Smyrna, Bucharest, Belgrade, Athens, Jerusalem, Salonika, Cyprus, Alexandria, Odessa, and other important centres.

Every Friday - Price Sixpence

THE NEAR EAST is on sale at all Bookstalls and Newsagents, but if any difficulty is experienced in obtaining copies, those interested should communicate with the Manager.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (post free) ONE POUND

THE NEAR EAST, Ltd. 16-17, Devonshire Square,
LONDON, E.C.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS.

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.
"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle*.

VISITORS TO LONDON (AND RESIDENTS)
SHOULD USE DARLINGTON'S

London and Environs.

By E. C. COOK & Sir Ed. T. COOK.

Sixth Edition, Revised, 6s.
30 Maps and Plans. 30 Illustrations.
"Very emphatically tops them all."—*Daily Graphic*.
"A brilliant book."—*Times*.
"Particularly good."—*Academy*.
"Best Handbook to London ever issued."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 3s. 6d.
PARIS, LYONS, and the RIVIERA.

60 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.
NORTH WALES.

100 Illustrations, Maps and Plans, 5s.
DEVON AND CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.
NORTH DEVON and NORTH CORNWALL.

50 Illustrations, 6 Maps, 2s. 6d.
SOUTH DEVON and SOUTH CORNWALL.

1/- **THE MOTOR-CAR ROADBOOK**
and Hotels of the World.

Visitors to Edinburgh, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Worthing, Bournemouth, Exeter, Torquay, Falmouth, Sidmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Falmouth, The Isles, Penzance, Newquay, Cornwall, Wexham, Lynton, Bideford, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Malvern, Cheltenham, Llandrindod Wells, Brecon, Ross, Tintern, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Bangor, Carnarvon, Bodelgher, Snowdon, Bettwy-Cord, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Norfolk Broads, Buxton, Matlock, the Peak, Isle of Wight, and Channel Islands should use

Darlington Handbooks, 1s. each.

Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO. London: SIMPKIN'S.
New York and Paris: BRENTANO'S.
RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

**Indispensable to all
Investors, Bankers,
Brokers, and other
Professional and
Business Men.**

THE INVESTORS' 4/- YEAR BOOK

¶ Contains a Complete Record of the Position, Progress, and Prospects of all the Principal Undertakings (except speculative enterprises) whose Securities are known to British Investors.

¶ The method of arranging the Statistics in this Book of Reference is so simple that any one can see at a glance how his investments are situated.

1915 ISSUE NOW ON SALE

*On all Bookstalls or from the
Publishers,*

2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL,
LONDON, S.W.

4s. NET.

Oxford University Press

PAPERS FOR WAR TIME

Published under the auspices of a Committee drawn from various Christian bodies and political parties, the editor of the series being

W. TEMPLE, M.A.

Price Twopence each; 1s. 6d. per dozen

Prepaid Subscriptions for the Second Series of Twelve Papers, 2s. post free.

"It is our duty to thank a group of people who have shouldered the unpopular task of bringing home to us some of our national faults, and pointing out wherein the nation may derive a benefit which should be even more welcomed than the conquering of enemies."—*Athenæum*.

SECOND SERIES. January, 1915.

13. **PATRIOTISM.** Rev. P. DEARMER
14. **SPENDING IN WAR TIME.** Prof. E. J. URWICK
15. **CHRISTIANITY AND FORCE.** Prof. A. G. HOGG
16. **GERMANY AND GERMANS.** ELEANOR MCDOUGALL

Ready February 8.

The Cure for War. A. CLUTTON-BROCK
Pharisaism and War. From a Pharisaic Point of View. FRANK LENWOOD

Further Papers are in preparation by

E. BARKER, Canon SCOTT HOLLAND, T. R. W. LUNT, A. L. SMITH, Canon B. H. STREETER, Rev. W. TEMPLE, and others.

FIRST SERIES. Already Published.

1. **Christianity and War.** Rev. W. TEMPLE
2. **Are we Worth Fighting for?** Rev. ROBERTS
3. **The Woman's Part.** Mrs. LUKE PAGET (Second Impression)
4. **Brothers All: The War and the Race Question.** E. BEVAN
5. **The Decisive Hour—Is it Lost?** J. H. OLDHAM
6. **Active Service: The Share of the Non-Combatant.** Rev. W. R. MALTBY
7. **The War Spirit in our National Life.** Rev. A. H. GRAY
8. **Christian Conduct in War Time.** W. H. MOBERLY
9. **The Witness of the Church in the Present Crisis.** By X.
10. **The Real War.** Rev. W. E. ORCHARD
11. **Love Came Down at Christmas.** Prof. G. H. LEONARD
12. **An Answer to Bernhardt.** Rev. Prof. D. S. CAIRNS

The papers are published by the Oxford University Press, at the rate of two each fortnight.

OF ALL BOOKSELLERS

HUMPHREY MILFORD,
Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.

AN AMERICAN GLOSSARY.

BY

RICHARD H. THORNTON

In two volumes.

This work is commended to the attention of the custodians of Public Libraries. The price is 30s. net.

'An American Glossary' is not a Slang Dictionary, though of necessity it includes specimens of vulgar diction. The illustrative quotations, which are accurately dated, number 14,000; and of these more than 11,000 belong to the period before the Civil War. In some instances a word or phrase which might be thought purely American is traced to an Elizabethan or Jacobean origin.

"The book is unusually well edited" (*Spectator*). "It will have a permanent value for the student of philology" (*Aberdeen Press*). "It is the most comprehensive and elaborate work which has yet appeared in its peculiar field" (*N.Y. World*). "It is an extensive and valuable work of much research" (*Times*). "It is quite as interesting as a novel, and, in places, as funny as a farce" (*Standard*). "It must always prove valuable to philologists who recognize the effectiveness of the historical method" (*Scotsman*). "It is an amazing collection of what are known as 'Yankeeisms'" (*Daily Express*). "We find throughout dated instances which show clearly the development of language, and give [this] careful and erudite work a status such as is accorded to the New English Dictionary" (*Athenæum*).

FRANCIS & CO., 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST

The New Lent Book recommended to his Diocese by the Bishop of London.

In the Day of Battle

Under the Guidance of the Lord's Prayer.

BY THE RIGHT REV.

H. L. PAGET, D.D., BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

With an Introduction

By the BISHOP OF LONDON.

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

NEW VOLUME OF

THE LAYMAN'S LIBRARY.

Discovery and Revelation: a Study in Comparative Religion. By the Rev. H. F. HAMILTON, D.D., Author of 'The People of God.' Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

The Fellowship of the Mystery: being the Pad-dock Lectures, 1913. By the Rev. JOHN NEVILLE FIGGIS, D.D.

Litt. D. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

"The whole six lectures are an eloquent plea for the growth of the Christian Commonwealth for the realization of the Catholic fellowship, not merely as a mystical experience, but as a mode of everyday life."—*DAILY NEWS*.

Anti-Christian Socialism. By the Rev. C. L. DRAWBRIDGE, M.A. Crown 8vo, paper covers, 6d. net; cloth, 1s. net.

What is Wrong with Germany? By WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON. Crown 8vo, paper covers, 2s. net; cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Dawson's numerous books on Germany have shown that he is entitled to speak with considerable authority on the matter; and this diagnosis of the present situation, somewhat fuller than most of the many books called forth by the war, will help further to illuminate the problem and its possible solution."—*THE TIMES*.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Municipal Life and Government in Germany. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

"Unstinted praise and thanks are due to Mr. Dawson for this valuable work."—*THE TIMES*.

George the Third and Charles Fox. The concluding part of 'The American Revolution.' By the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, Bart., O.M. 2 vols. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net each volume.

Town Planning, with Special Reference to the Birmingham Schemes. By GEORGE CADBURY, Jun., Member of Birmingham City Council Town Planning Committee. With Illustrations and Maps. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Cadbury's well-considered and well-informed book."—*THE SCOTSMAN*.

Canadian Essays and Addresses. By W. PETERSON, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

"There is a wealth of instructive suggestion in all the papers."—*MORNING POST*.

Shower and Shine, being some Little Tragedies, Little Comedies, & Little Farces. By GUY FLEMING, Author of 'Life's Little Tragedies,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,
39, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
PRUSSIA AND PSYCHOLOGY (The Prussian hath said in his Heart; The Psychology of the Great War)	..	85
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS	..	86
TOWN-PLANNING	..	86
THE GERMAN WAR BOOK	..	87
CHESS STRATEGY	..	88
DEDICATIONS OF ENGLISH CHURCHES	..	88
THE GREAT ROLL OF THE PIPE	..	89
THE BOOK OF ARRAN	..	89
A LIVING WITNESS: ADELE KAMM	..	90
THE DOCTRINE OF GOD IN JEWISH APOCRYPHAL LITERATURE	..	90
THE NEW WORLD (Letters of a Woman Homesteader; Canada and the British Immigrant; The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona)	..	91
FICTION	..	92
OUR LIBRARY TABLE	..	93
BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK	..	94-95
NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING	..	96
LITERARY GOSSIP	..	96
SCIENCE—THE HOME OF THE BLIZZARD; F. W. RUDLER; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	..	97-99
FINE ARTS—THE EXCAVATIONS AT BABYLON; BERLIN, AND OTHER STUDIES; WAR RELIEF EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY; PORTRAITS OF BRITISH COMMANDERS	..	99-101
MUSIC—GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	..	101-102
DRAMA—FOUR PLAYS OF THE FREE THEATRE; GOSSIP	..	102

LITERATURE

PRUSSIA AND PSYCHOLOGY.

MR. CECIL CHESTERTON—an extremist in his likes and dislikes—is consistent to his character in his analysis of Prussianism. He seeks to go to the root of it. Prussia for him, unlike any other country in Europe, is the work of one man, Frederick the Great, who had misread his Voltaire, and had construed an indictment of the Church into a denial of God. From this it was a short step to the denial of right, of faith between man and man—of everything, in a word, that makes national or international life possible.

Prussia, he believes, never really became Christian—at least, she never passed through the transitions of faith, doubt, criticism, out of which is formed the Church of a nation; Protestantism—of a sort—thrust upon her by her rulers, she accepted without question, as she accepted those rulers as its prophets. Nascent as a power in the eighteenth century—when religion waned—she achieved her greatness under that peculiar combination of State and Church which found its expression in her king. In consequence, though Prussianism may have been retarded, it was not overthrown either by the French Revolution or in 1848, the next period of danger: Bismarck in that year saved the situation and the monarchy, and avoided any chance of subsequent risks by reviving the partition of Poland, seizing Schleswig-Holstein, subduing Austria and the German States, annexing Alsace and Lorraine, and inaugurating that "reign of terror" which expressed itself in the feverish increase of armaments throughout Europe and the outbreak of 1914. Prussia has, we may agree, been as true to herself as she is untrue to others; her rulers, adapting "L'État c'est moi,"

have substituted "World-Empire" for "État."

Mr. Chesterton then touches on the influences that saved Prussianism from suppression at the hands of other Powers; and here he is again on his favourite ground. He lumps these influences under the heading 'Pacifism,' which for him is "allotropic to" the materialism of Frederick the Great. He shows that Europe accepted Prussia at her own valuation—a tribute to the efficacy of self-praise as engineered by her great professors. Haeckel and Treitschke had their influence on Prof. Cramb, for whom Prussia was greater than sixteenth-century Spain or the France of Louis XIV. Nietzsche, who hated Prussia, had created the very thing the Prussians one and all took to their hearts—the Superman! Prussianism gradually consummated a triumph of unreason over a world that would not reason for itself. Europe, not to mention England, was blind to everything except that species of ordered efficiency which may have its use in an army, but is apt to reduce a nation to a condition of sheer servility. Mr. Chesterton adduces the Insurance Act as an instance, and points out how many ideas of "social reform" ("which our simpler fathers called 'the oppression of the poor'") had a hearing simply because they bore a German title.

He then touches on the immediate causes of the war, and reminds us how *The Daily News* and *The Westminster Gazette* strove up to the last moment to preserve our neutrality. But the rich men who wanted peace were for once, he says, disobeyed by their servants the politicians, who rose to the occasion, and refused to yield the last concession demanded of them—the honour of England.

Logically enough, Mr. Chesterton points out the danger of the Pacificists in the future: they are sufficiently Prussian in spirit to fear greatly the loss of all that peace was bringing to them; they love the Servile State, the reign of plutocracy, the return for "value received" by the party funds; and just as Prussianism must be abolished, and with it that evil fever of armaments, so, Mr. Chesterton urges, Pacifism must be abolished because it means secret party funds and party agreements, and all else that places a check on free and healthy democracy.

Mr. Chesterton pleads his brief well against Prussianism, nor is he less effective against Pacificist plutocrats and the rule of the alien in our midst. But he would have made a far stronger case had he shown how a people should exercise a check upon its rulers, or how men can enforce or prevent anything, from the grant of adequate pensions to soldiers' widows to the misrule or apathy of ministers. His point of view is interesting, but his data and conclusions are open to much dispute.

Mr. G. R. S. Taylor's 'Psychology of the Great War' fits in to a great extent with what we may call the "Chestertonian" point of view. He goes deeper into history—for that matter, he puts the

responsibility for Prussianism, not on Frederick the Great, but on his father—and he covers a wider field; but he has the same hatred of that peculiar Teutonic spirit that causes so much evil. He traces it aptly through Russian history, and thereby exposes much that may console those who (like Mrs. Gamp) group Russians and Prussians together. He indicates, for example, the Teutonic influence of Rurik as opposed to the Tartar and Mongol spirit, and he shows the connexion with ancient Rome through Byzantium; the Tsar is really the successor of the Byzantine Cæsar. He points out how Russia, alone of all nations, has really stood, twice in her history, for general disarmament, and he supports Lord Salisbury's view that we put our money on the wrong horse in the Crimea. Russia, he believes, would have settled the Balkan Question but for the Treaty of Berlin.

Mr. Taylor, however, has a lighter touch than Mr. Chesterton. He likes an epigram, even when it leads him into linguistic inaccuracy: the French, he says, have always "lived up to their convulsions"; "only the Teuton has enough bad taste to want to rule anybody"; "the government of the Hapsburgs has been, if not a success, at least a very tolerable failure."

He gives a good sketch of Austria and an amusing summary of Servian affairs, clearing up many obscure points. The idea of Milosh Obrenovitch giving Servia a constitution when she really wanted common lands on which to raise pigs is genial; rulers, however clear-sighted, do have these ideas. He has a wholesome dislike of the alliance between finance and arms, as of many other modern institutions, such as the daily Press—at any rate the greater part of it. The war of 1914 is for him a protest, perhaps unconscious, "against Governors as a profession." Germany, so far content merely to be Pan-Germanic, became Imperialist in its ideas, and so the world rose against it. In fact, as he expresses it, "the Swelled Head of Europe has begun to push its Mailed Fist in every one's face." He suggests as a remedy that the Habsburgs, after the war, be "turned loose on the Germans, who have such a passion for being governed." Europe has something better to do than to attend to the affairs of "a race that persistently prefers the ideals of an armed sheepfold." If freedom is the right to

"choose one's destiny, let the Prussians have the joy of choosing to be slaves. We should be unworthy of posing as the apostles of liberty if we did not grant them that right."

This is, after all, a much more logical solution than "Prussia est delenda." We can agree with Mr. Taylor that Prussia, if restricted within her own area, is quite capable of "governing herself to sterility and harmlessness"; and his idea of Austrian suzerainty is doubtless that the Habsburgs would see to it that Prussia did govern herself and no one else.

"The Prussian hath said in his Heart,"
By Cecil Chesterton. (Chapman & Hall,
2s. net.)

The Psychology of the Great War. By G. R.
Stirling Taylor. (Martin Secker, 2s. net.)

Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.—Vol. VII. *Hymns—Liberty*. Edited by James Hastings. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 11. 8s. net.)

THE long series of articles on 'Hymns' with which the new volume of this *Encyclopædia* opens will interest a large number of readers. Some of the contributions are, it is true, surprisingly curtailed, and the Ethiopic section is almost inexcusably short; but sufficient compensation is provided by the specially careful and elaborate treatment accorded to the major part of the series. The vast amount of well-sifted information, for instance, that is provided under the headings 'Greek Christian,' 'Syriac Christian,' as well as on the Latin, Irish, and modern branches of the subject, should render the labours of our future hymnologists much easier than before. Another circle of students will be grateful for the long article on 'Vedic Hymns,' which, as its author (Prof. A. A. Macdonell) explains, "supply the investigator not only of Indian, but of Aryan life with the most important data," and also throw much light on comparative philology and the development of ancient thought. Among other branches of hymnology treated are the Egyptian, Greek and Roman, and Hebrew and Jewish.

The next subject dealt with in a series of articles by different writers is 'Images and Idols.' Count G. D'Alviella, who writes instructively on the general and primitive part of the theme, has no doubt made out a strong case against Lord Avebury's view that "Fetichism and Idolatry are not only different, but opposite," the former being, according to him, "an attack on Deity," whilst the latter is "an act of submission to Him, rude, no doubt, yet humble." As a matter of fact, "the fetish and the idol are both conceived of as the body of a spirit; they are.... employed under the same conditions, except that idolatry lays more stress on the anthropomorphic, or rather zoomorphic conception of the divinity."

When, however, Count D'Alviella tells us that "the talisman, the fetish, and the idol form an ascending scale," considering that the talisman often remains in vogue long after the disappearance of the fetish, we doubt whether this view can be accepted in the strict sense of historical development.

The longest and, from certain points of view, most important series of contributions is that given under the heading 'Law.' Prof. R. Eucken and Mr. E. S. Hartland write respectively on Natural and Primitive Law. The Babylonian section is treated by Dr. C. H. W. Johns, and the Egyptian by Dr. F. L. Griffith. The Christian part is divided into Western, Eastern, and Anglican, the first two being dealt with by Dr. A. Fortescue, and the third by Bishop Maclean. The other subjects similarly treated in a variety of articles under distinctive sub-headings are 'Incarnation,' 'Inheritance,' 'Initiation,' 'Inspiration,' and 'King.'

There can be no doubt that Dr. Hastings has made an excellent choice in asking

Prof. W. Douglas Mackenzie to write the article 'Jesus Christ.' Reverence, scholarship, and critical circumspection, combined with a gift of clear exposition, mark every page of what may fairly be described as an exhaustive treatise on the subject. Here and there the question arises whether the argument might not have been presented in a stronger or more vivid form, but the impression of the whole is nevertheless eminently satisfactory. The principal modern theories are carefully examined, and the writer's conservative results are acceptably presented in terms of present-day thought.

There are a number of articles bearing on Christian polity and doctrine, as well as on religious practice in divers church organizations; for instance, those on 'Justification,' 'Kenosis,' 'Intercession,' 'Infallibility,' and 'Liberty (Christian).' But turning now to another part of religious history, we must pay some attention to Prof. R. H. Kennett's contribution under the heading 'Israel.' The religious development of the ancient Hebrews is in it ably presented in accordance with the specially developed form of the higher criticism with which the author is identified. Several of his details are regarded as doubtful or rash by other critics; but there is an advantage in having a particular critical position consistently maintained without circumlocution or much discussion.

Prof. Kennett's article takes us down to Maccabean times. There is much overlapping, so far as the periods covered are concerned, between it and the contribution on 'Judaism,' which may in a sense be regarded as its complement. From the short paper on 'Islām' we are referred to the article 'Muhammadanism,' which is to appear in the next volume of the *Encyclopædia*. 'Indian Buddhism' is dealt with by Prof. A. A. Macdonell; Dr. L. A. Waddell writes, under the heading 'Lāmaism,' on the Tibetan side of the same religion; and the article on 'Jainism' is by Prof. H. Jacobi. Among the other Indian subjects may be noted 'Jātaka' and the Buddha's birthplace 'Kapilavastu.' In the articles 'Japan' and 'Korea,' respectively written by Prof. Keiji Ashida and Prof. M. Courant, interesting accounts will be found of the various forms of religious and ethical systems that divide the allegiance of the inhabitants.

The doctrine of Immanence, which has, in one form or another, been to the fore in recent times, and may be described as a meeting-ground between religion and philosophy, is treated in a clear and acceptable manner by Prof. A. C. McGiffert, who first traces the history of this important phase of thought, and then dwells on its position and influence at the present time. Among the purely philosophical contributions are, besides the articles on 'Leibnitz' and 'Kant,' those on 'Idea,' 'Idealism,' and 'Ionic Philosophy.' Ancient history is represented in the present volume by the article 'Josephus,' eighteenth-century literature and criticism by 'Lessing,' and modern

European drama by 'Ibsen.' The biographies of Knox and Laud take us back to the subject of religion.

Among the great variety of other topics treated are 'Hypnotism,' 'Hysteria,' 'Identity,' 'Index,' 'Individualism,' 'Indonesians' (highly important for primitive religion and folk-lore), 'Insanity,' 'Italy (Ancient),' 'Jansenism' (author's name omitted from list at the beginning), 'Jerome,' 'Kabbala,' 'Karaites' (full and thorough), 'Kin, Kinship,' 'Laissez-Faire' (dealing with the antithesis between freedom and strict regulation of industry), 'Laity, Laymen,' 'Lake-Dwellings,' and 'Landmarks and Boundaries.'

One may legitimately derive a measure of comfort from the fact that, even at a time of extraordinary upheaval like the present, a volume embodying the results of studious research on a vast number of religious and philosophical subjects can without perceptible delay be issued from the press; and it is to be hoped that the public will not be slow in making due acknowledgment to the publishers for the service they have thus rendered to the higher interests of humanity.

Town Planning, with Special Reference to the Birmingham Schemes. By George Cadbury. (Longmans & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

THE war has somewhat obscured the lesser, but still insistent, needs of our towns. Interest is mainly centred in recruiting returns, and one town vies with another for the honour of being the best recruiting centre. Only here and there will you find some thoughtful citizen noting the rejection of brave and enthusiastic lads for deficient inches in height or chest, and wondering when we shall begin to learn that the physique of our town populations largely depends on their environment. Mr. Cadbury's book, despite appearances, really comes at an opportune moment. We have to find the conditions which will give the country, when needed, the maximum number of efficient men. One of the first steps is to see that our towns develop on lines which enable all to enjoy healthy conditions, and this is the root problem of town-planning. Long ago Germany realized the importance of controlling the growth of her towns, but it is only since 1909 that British municipalities have been in possession of powers which give them such control.

The first English town to utilize these powers was Birmingham, and in this volume Mr. Cadbury, who is a member of the Town-Planning Committee, describes the problems which he and his colleagues have had to try to solve. Such an account of pioneer work cannot fail to be of wide value, though doubtless in many matters of detail Manchester, or Leeds, or Leicester would adopt other methods than those which have been chosen in Birmingham. But the great value of Mr. Cadbury's study is that, in clear terms, it puts before the reader, whether he is an elected person or an elector, the purposes

which a town plan should serve. Mr. Cadbury discusses these purposes in separate chapters. There is, for example, the problem of roads. A good town plan will provide roads which will afford easy communication between all parts of the district—roads, too, which will be suited to the needs of modern traffic. The advent of tramways and of rapidly moving motor vehicles has made roads which a generation ago were regarded as wide hopelessly inadequate for their present-day burdens. We find the town-planner laying down new highways 100 ft. and more in width, and often insisting that, in addition, buildings shall be set well back. On the other hand, as Mr. Cadbury shows, there is no advantage in demanding wide streets when there is to be no through traffic, and in residential areas there is much to be gained in arranging streets so as to discourage such traffic. The narrower streets and roads which Mr. Cadbury advocates do not mean a greater congestion of houses; on the contrary, they would be permitted to an owner of land or builder only when he was prepared to limit the number of houses per acre, thus giving each house more open space. Mr. Cadbury quotes some very useful figures, worthy of close study, showing how, by economy in road-making charges, more garden or open space can be given without increasing the rent of the house.

No detail of town-planning has aroused greater controversy than the limitation of the number of houses which may be built on any one acre. Birmingham has set a good example by fixing in one scheme a limit of twelve houses to the acre, and in the East Birmingham scheme limits, in different sections, of twelve, fifteen, and eighteen. The building by-laws in force in most towns permit something like forty houses to an acre. Mr. Cadbury rightly insists on the importance of carefully considering the use that each plot of land is best suited for. Hitherto our towns have been developed with little regard either for the convenience or the health of their residents. Often enough factories and workshops have been erected in the neighbourhood of dwellings, and the amenity of a residential area entirely destroyed. An adequate town plan, like the Birmingham schemes, prevents such an occurrence by definitely allocating factory and residential areas. We are glad to find that Mr. Cadbury emphasizes the benefits which may accrue to the manufacturer if factory areas are planned with care, so as to keep them easily accessible by road, rail, and, where possible, by canal also. The rapid industrial and commercial progress of modern Germany has been due in no small measure to the care which has been taken to plan industrial areas in her towns. This aspect of town-planning might well receive much more attention than it has done hitherto.

The Birmingham Committee, like committees elsewhere, has found some difficulties in the Act of 1909, under which a town plan is prepared. Mr. Cadbury discusses some of these, and makes his own suggestions for amendment. His

points, we think, are good, although we do not always agree entirely with his arguments. He points out that the restriction of a town-planning scheme to unbuilt-on land is unsatisfactory, since, for example, in planning new through routes it is essential to connect these with existing roads, which may need widening or straightening. A German town plan provides for improvements in the existing town, as well as for control of the new developments.

Mr. Cadbury further considers that to get successful town-planning Town Councils will have to be empowered to purchase the land in question. We agree that in many cases a committee dealing with several owners will be tempted to buy off opposition by compromising in some parts of its scheme, and that there is some risk that originally good schemes may be made ineffective. But we do not believe that purchase is essential to the enforcement of a good scheme, and, in spite of Mr. Cadbury's illustration from the experience of Ulm, we would point out that some excellently planned German towns own relatively little land.

Town-planning literature in this country is still in its infancy, although already several noteworthy books have appeared. It cannot be claimed for Mr. Cadbury that he introduces any new ideas, but he has, nevertheless, performed a useful service in describing the pioneer schemes, and, unlike most of the other English books on the subject, this is written to appeal to the non-technical reader. There are some good illustrations, and several maps, but these suffer in reproduction, and are not very clear.

The German War Book: being the 'Usages of War on Land.' Issued by the Great General Staff of the German Army. Translated, with a Critical Introduction, by J. H. Morgan. (John Murray, 2s. 6d. net.)

PROF. MORGAN explains that his book is a literal translation of the 'Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege' issued by the German General Staff for the instruction of German officers, and that it is the most authoritative work of its kind in Germany, taking precedence over all other publications dealing with the same subject, whether legal or military.

Prof. Morgan is to be congratulated on the excellence of his translation, also on the admirable Introduction (which fills a third of the book), in which he examines with minute care the German view of war, German diplomacy, statecraft, Culture and Thought.

This volume, intended to teach German officers their business, lays down "unimpeachable rules," and then proceeds to destroy them one by one by "debilitating exceptions." It is in one respect like a German grammar-book: its rules are clear, but the exceptions are more important than the rules. Here we have the Hague Regulations set out in a patronizing

fashion, and then the young officer is shown how and why he ought to tear up such useless "scraps of paper."

The work is interesting from the first page to the last, even if in its main points there is little that is really new. Clausewitz told us long ago that "war is an act of violence which in its application knows no bounds"; and the Germans responsible for the present war-book make it clear on every page that no rules are likely to hamper them.

They tell their soldiers that

"a war conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of the Enemy State and the positions they occupy, but it... must... seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter."

Chivalrous feelings and Christian thought are mentioned only to be swept aside, and the officer is encouraged to "guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions."

When we look to see what is said about the bombardment of unfortified towns and of churches, museums, and hospitals, little exception need be taken to the German regulations; but, with Scarborough, Yarmouth, and Whitby fresh in our minds, we are puzzled. A page or two later the explanation is found, and we read that "every humanitarian consideration must give way"—whenever a German finds himself embarrassed by Geneva Conventions or Hague Regulations. In one place we are told that it is "superfluous" to speak about the bombardment of open towns and villages, "as modern history hardly knows of any such case." When the book is revised, the Prussians will be able to note some exceptions.

Those who in this country advocate that people not of military age should be armed, and should, if they cannot obtain uniforms, wear a brassard, should read what this book says about such fighting. Nothing is clearer than the fact that Germany will not recognize as combatants men who are not dressed in a manner that is at least "distinguishable by visible signs which are recognizable at a distance." We are reminded of what happened in 1870 to the French *francs-tireurs*, who wore a blouse and a red armband; and stress is laid on the "stern treatment" meted out to them.

The pages about plundering (described as "downright burglary") and those about the inviolability of neutral territory are full of admirable sentiments; and the reader will be amazed—if anything can amaze him to-day—at the cynicism of a nation which can print such rules and behave as the Prussians have done.

On the rare occasions when a thing is too bad even for a German military writer to defend it, we are merely told that "its justification under the laws of war" lies "in the fact that it proved completely successful."

Chess Strategy. By Eduard Lasker. Translated by J. du Mont. (Bell & Sons, 5s. net.)

THE first edition of this book was quickly exhausted; into the second, we are told, Dr. Lasker put a "tremendous amount of work"; and this translation further reveals his indefatigable devotion to chess in a new Preface and variations, and a large number of new games.

We find also a chapter for beginners which does not seem so useful as the rest of the book. Beginners have plenty of manuals already, especially those by James Mason, who had a sense of humour denied to Dr. Lasker. It seems to us strange, if not needlessly confusing, to find a statement that the avoidance of check by interposing "is not possible in case of attack by a knight or a pawn." Dr. Lasker's style is plain and lucid, but occasionally somewhat clumsy, reminding us in this respect of Darwin's. The translator has made his meaning clear, though the sentences are sometimes stupidly heavy with unnecessary words.

The annotation, however, is of the first order. Master-play is treated with all Dr. Lasker's fine powers of analysis, and the variations which he suggests are not the least interesting part of the text. Since he beat Steinitz in 1894 he has been generally recognized as the soundest player in the world of chess and the best judge of position. We go elsewhere for that intuitional talent which performs unexpected wonders, and that brilliancy which ends in a burst of general slaughter and enthusiasm. The fact is that a professional champion cannot afford to take the risks involved in brilliancy. It is his livelihood not to be beaten; and we may expect more in the way of novelty from the amateur or the master who hopes to improve his position by a strange line of play disconcerting to his adversaries.

"Simplify the game" is the motto we associate with Dr. Lasker, and he emphasizes the importance of the pawns, which by number or position may hold a commanding advantage when all the pieces have been eliminated. He points out that the arrangement of pawns, here called the "pawn skeleton," is formed at the beginning of the game, and frequently preserves its character right up to the end. Thus the protracted fight for a single centre pawn, which to an ordinary amateur may seem tedious, often turns out to be the decisive element of the game in the long run. The remarks about the dangers of P—KR3 are particularly striking, and we are told that it is unwise even to drive off an opposing piece from an especially favourable post, "if it involves the weakening the pawn position." Dr. Lasker is too subtle a player to abound in general propositions; but we note his repeated hint that "it is a shade better to develop the Knights before the Bishops, as the choice of moves for the latter is less limited."

The games supplied afford admirable illustrations, the Ruy Lopez and Queen's pawn openings occupying, as might be

expected, the leading positions. In both there is still much uncertainty as to the best lines of defence and attack. Dr. Lasker held in former years, if we remember right, that no reply in the Ruy Lopez would give Black an equal position to White's. He does not, however, in the present book consider the exchange of the Bishop at Kt5 as an entire advantage for White. It creates a weakness on the other side for the end game, but "Black's superior development should win before that." The Queen's pawn games include some delightful specimens of the genius of Capablanca, who can hold his own with any player to-day. Among the good things in the book is a game in which Morphy neatly exposes the inert tactics of a Duke and a Count in consultation. The whole thirty-three moves in the same sequence were, we learn, played by Dr. Lasker and an opponent. It is a curious coincidence.

Dedications and Patron Saints of English Churches. By Francis Bond. (Milford, 7s. 6d. net.)

MR. FRANCIS BOND continues to give evidence of his rare industry in the pursuit of ecclesiology. His latest work, of upwards of 300 pages, deals in a fascinating style with the dedications of our English churches. He is candid enough to admit, in the first lines of his Preface, that it grew out of a perusal of Miss Arnold-Forster's 'Studies in Church Dedications,' which is a big book in three volumes, published in 1899. Though by no means free from errors, this lady's work was most painstaking and comprehensive. At first sight it seemed to us superfluous for any other author to follow up the same line. But Mr. Bond has certainly succeeded in imparting fresh brightness to the subject in divers ways, especially by the introduction of a great variety of illustrations, chiefly drawn from old sources. Then, again, the discussion of the symbolism of the saints and their emblems is worthily treated in a brief but critical manner. The copious Bibliography at the beginning of the volume is well arranged and almost exhaustive. We are, however, surprised that there is no reference to Keyser's 'Mural Decorations'; the appendix to that volume contains an invaluable collection of the saints and emblems to be noted in English churches of mediæval date. Mr. Bond would also have found various papers dealing with the dedications of particular dioceses or counties, &c., or correcting faulty lists, in the pages of official Diocesan Magazines. In cases, too, of doubtful dedications, it may be well to consult the larger sheets of the Ordnance Survey, where they are all marked, for the saint's name there recorded usually represents expert advice, local and otherwise.

Nor do we think that Mr. Bond dwells sufficiently on the one authoritative source of mediæval dedications—pre-Reformation wills, wherein it was usual for the testator to leave his body to be buried in the church or churchyard of

St. —. The study of old wills has often led to discoveries of long-lost dedications of much interest. Thus a few years ago early wills revealed that the dedication of the church of Duffield, Derbyshire, for a long period assigned to All Saints, was in reality to St. Alkmund. It then came out that the body of St. Alkmund, when it was hastily removed from Lilleshall, Shropshire, to the county town of Derby through fear of an incursion of the pagan Danes, rested for a night at Duffield. At the same time, the study of early wills of the same county showed that the church of Spondon, near Derby, had the interesting dedication to St. Werburgh instead of St. Mary.

The writer of this notice was recently appealed to concerning the dedication of the church of Lymington, Hampshire, which is sometimes given as St. Thomas à Becket, and more often as St. Thomas of Hereford. From the evidence of four pre-Reformation wills, he was able to set the matter at rest, and to show that this church had the somewhat exceptional dedication to St. Thomas the Apostle.

Not a few readers of this striking work will dislike the use throughout of "S." instead of "St." as the English abbreviation for Saint. "S." should be followed by the Latinized form of the saint's name: thus in an English book we ought to read "St. John," whilst "S." stands for "S. Johannes." All this was fully discussed a few years ago in the columns of *The Athenæum*.

Mr. Bond's books are usually so carefully printed that it is a little surprising to find one or two obvious slips. For example, we are told on p. 6 of the Preface that "the execution at Whitehall in 1629" is the last kingly addition to the "white-robed army of martyrs."

Such points, however, are trivial, and do not affect the merits of the work as a whole. As Mr. Bond says at the outset, in his frank fashion, "This book should be pleasant to read as it has been pleasant to write." Two of the most interesting of the later chapters are those which discuss how saints rose into popularity, and how certain men commonly regarded as saints escaped any dedications in their honour. It may be a little shock to some to read such a long paragraph as this, with its strong modern flavour, but it is full of common sense, and logical in its suggestions and conclusions:—

"Perhaps we do not always remember that the old Church folk were very human people; more human and less sophisticated than ourselves. The Bible stories and the Legends of the Saints meant to them all that Mudie's Library or the Times Book Club means to us. Just like ourselves nowadays, they preferred a good story to a bad one, an interesting story to a dull one, one with plot and incident and adventure to a story of ordinary people behaving in a commonplace manner; they liked flesh and blood, personages rather than abstractions; they liked local colour and abundance of detail and characterisation; they liked 'strong' situations; they liked a story with plenty of fighting and adventure in it, if possible there should be dragons; they liked the dramatic and the picturesque; they liked

incidents that gripped the imagination; they liked the ghostly and the supernatural; they wanted miracles and plenty of them, and the more out of ordinary the miracles, the more impressive they were; they greatly liked stories about relics; they appreciated Virtue and the Triumph of Virginity as much as a Drury Lane gallery; and just as much they loved to hear of the simple affections of daily life, of mother and child, husband and wife, brother and sister; they loved stories about children; and very much also stories about kindness to poor folk, and the sick, and the lepers, and the captives; and as much as anything, being country folk, they liked stories about animals. As the stories were passed on from one generation to another, they were amplified and improved; ultimately a fine old crusted legend was involved. The story of the stoning of St. Stephen in the Acts of the Apostles is dramatic enough, and gained him 40 dedications; he might have had more, but, being in the Bible, the story did not admit of amplification and embroidery. On the other hand, no mention is made in the Bible of the latter days of St. Mary Magdalene; and so she could be provided by mediæval admirers with a set of legends as to her doings in Provence, and obtained 187 dedications."

Mr. Bond then proceeds to show that St. Andrew's 637 dedications are far more due to legendary stories of his later life than to the brief accounts in the Gospels. The rest of this long chapter is taken up with vivid narratives (accompanied in each case by striking old illustrations) of Sts. Margaret, Barbara, Cicely, Catherine, and Elizabeth of Hungary, or of Sts. George, Anthony, Christopher, Rumbald, Nicholas, Erasmus, Roch, Giles, Hubert, &c.

In the chapter dealing with saints who lack any English dedication, attention is chiefly given to St. William of York, St. Dorothy, and St. Ursula; another short section is concerned with Henry VI. and Sir John Schorn. A little more might with advantage have been said about the latter quaint saint. His great feat is usually said to have been that of "conjuring the devil into a boot." But in reality the devil, as represented on the Norfolk screens of Cawston, Gateley, and Suffield, is coming out of a boot, and is an allegorical representation of Dr. Schorn curing the gout!

The Publications of the Pipe Roll Society.—Vol. XXXIV. *The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Thirty-First Year of the Reign of King Henry the Second, A.D. 1184-1185.* (St. Catherine Press, for the Society.)

Of all publishing societies the debt of the student of mediæval history is heaviest to the Pipe Roll Society, since it is for the period preceding the year 1200 that records are scantiest, and the task of reconstructing the daily life of the people most difficult. We may believe that the day has gone by when the early public records were generally supposed to be essentially dull, difficult to understand, and of concern only to the few, and when any one who demonstrated their abounding interest was regarded in the light of a

magician skilled in the difficult art of making dry bones live; and we may therefore presume ourselves absolved from the task of indicating at length the nature of the information which the early Pipe Rolls have preserved, and the more so since Dr. J. H. Round's Introductions to this and nine previous volumes give an adequate view of the extent and value of the historical details which may be extracted from these rolls.

The thirty-first year of Henry II. is of perhaps exceptional interest. It is the year of John's expedition to Ireland, and many entries relate to his preparations for that unhappy undertaking. His more picturesque brother Richard sails from Dover to enter upon fraternal strife in France, and, it would appear from this roll, leaves his bills unpaid—a pleasing side-light on the romantic hero. Of equal or greater moment to some will be the entry relating to the Icknield Street, which is mentioned as at Ebbesborne, many miles to the south-west of Warrington, the furthest point to which it has apparently hitherto been traced.

The student of economic history will find here, as in earlier rolls, many entries which will enable him to fill the gaps in his knowledge of the twelfth century. The towns, of course, figure largely in their fiscal relations with the Crown, and in this year the burgesses of Northampton and Cambridge came to new arrangements in regard to the *firma burgi*. There are references to the coinage, the cloth trade, the mining industry, to inland fisheries and agriculture, and there is much information regarding prices of all kinds.

A large number of entries relate to pleas of the forest, the "Assize of the Forest" having been issued in the previous year; but these are not of very great importance to the legal historian. There are, however, several entries relating to the conflict between the King's Courts and the Courts Christian; and an entry of similar interest shows the sheriff accounting for the goods of Hugh the Usurer, presumably now dead, and his possessions therefore falling to the Exchequer. We may note, too, the pecuniary penalties exacted from one of the parties to a trial by battle who failed to appear upon the appointed day, and from a sheriff who, without first obtaining the assent of the justices, made a thief abjure the realm after the latter had successfully negotiated the ordeal by water.

It is hardly necessary for us to remark that this volume should receive the attention of students of every branch of mediæval history, or to comment upon the excellent manner in which it, in common with all recent volumes in the series, has been prepared and printed. We have noticed one or two misprints: "sau" for *sua* (p. 17); "Usuarius" for *Usurarius* (Index, p. 286); "23" for 233 (Index, p. 284), the number of the page at which there is a reference to the Master of the Temple; but these are trifles to be expected in a volume of this kind, extending to more than 300 pages.

The Book of Arran.—Vol. II. *History and Folk-Lore.* By W. M. Mackenzie. (Glasgow, Hugh Hopkins.)

THE ARRAN SOCIETY of Glasgow, under whose auspices this work has been produced, is to be congratulated on the completion of its undertaking. The first volume, which was reviewed in *The Athenæum* on Sept. 24th, 1910, dealt with the archæology of the Isle of Arran. It was edited by J. A. Balfour, who had accumulated much material for the second volume, which was to deal with the history and folk-lore of the island, when his too early death left to Mr. Mackenzie the task of finishing it. The first volume was the work of several distinguished authors, and Mr. Balfour, who was one of them, acted as editor only. The second, now before us, is the product of Mr. Mackenzie's "individual pen," and has, therefore, some advantage in consecuteness and construction.

The prehistoric period of the island was dealt with fully in the former volume, as were also the archæological remains of the protohistoric and historic periods. Here, after some reference to the myths of Arran as a residence of the god of the sea, Mr. Mackenzie takes us through the long and tangled tale of 400 years of Danish occupation (about 843-1263 A.D.). Incidentally, a fresh reading is given of the runes found in the cell of St. Molaise in the Holy Island, in correction of that in the first volume. They seem to be the parting memorials inscribed by Vigleikr, the Marshal of King Hacon, Nicholas of Haen, and Qnondr when the Norsemen left. In 1298 the island appears to have been occupied by one Bysset, who offered his services to Edward I. in putting down Robert de Brus. In 1306 it was garrisoned by Sir John de Hastings, also on the English side; but Douglas attacked him with success, and ten days afterwards King Robert, with three hundred men in thirty-three small galleys, landed in the island.

Mr. Mackenzie records the history of Arran during the troublous times when it was king's land until the whole lands and earldom of Arran were conferred upon James Hamilton by James IV. in 1503. The lands are among those bequeathed by the late Duke of Hamilton to his daughter, Lady Mary, who is now the wife of the Marquis of Graham, the earldom remaining in the male line.

Arran has its own Celtic saint, whose name we have already mentioned. Molaise, of the race of the Kings of Erin, settled in Lamlash, or Holy Island. His name in its simple form was Lasren, and the *Mo*, or "my," was a term of devotion prefixed to the names of many saints. The same name, which signifies "a flame," was borne by other saints; for example, by Molaise of Devenish, in Ireland, whose "soiscel" or box for containing the Gospels is preserved in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and has been well described by Margaret Stokes in *Archæologia*, xliii. 144. He died about 570. Molaise of Lamlash, indeed, finished

his education in Ireland, and fled to Arran while still a youth to avoid the people, who wished to have him for a king. Having been ordained bishop in Rome, he returned to Ireland, where he died about 640.

The story of the improvements begun by John Burrel in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and continued in the early part of the nineteenth, with the consequent expatriation of the poorer inhabitants, is told at some length, and with some prepossession in favour of the authorities. There can be no doubt that insular conservatism had led to the maintenance of old customs long after more profitable methods of farming had been adopted on the mainland, but the consequence of the reforms was that the cottars, who had little more than a dwelling house and their labour, found that for them there was no place. From Sannox, which is in the northern part of the island, and had been greatly stirred by an emotional religious revival, a party of settlers emigrated to Megantic county, in Quebec, where they ultimately numbered 222, and after some preliminary suffering, arising from inexperience and the hardships of a Canadian winter, established themselves as a prosperous and progressive community.

Their departure makes it all the more desirable to collect traditions from those who remained, and we therefore refer with interest to the chapter on Folk-lore and to the collection of the Gaelic songs of Arran. The folk-tales add to the accumulated wealth of such lore which has in recent years been brought together, but they do not introduce any fresh element of importance into it; indeed, they seem rather to increase the weight of evidence for a common origin of traditions and customs. We have, for example, the observances with regard to the last sheaf at the wheat harvest, with which Sir J. G. Frazer has made us familiar; many fairy stories, similar to those told all over the world; other superstitions, which remind one of those recorded in the posthumous work of the Rev. J. G. Campbell; and the story of the secret name, which recalls Mr. Clodd's 'Tom Tit Tot.'

Mr. Mackenzie prints some interesting extracts from the records of the Kirk Sessions between 1705 and 1716 relating to the proceedings before that body against those accused of witchcraft, who appear to have been treated with less severity in Arran than in some other places. Fifteen of the Gaelic songs of Arran are printed, with translations, in some cases literal, in others rhymed.

According to a tabular statement printed in the Appendix, the population of the island appears to have reached its highest point in 1821, when it numbered 6,541. At the census of 1911 it was 4,628.

A bibliography of works relating to the island is also appended to the volume, as well as a list of more than 60 persons who have contributed material or information that has been of assistance to the author.

A Living Witness: the Life of Adèle Kamm. By Paul Seippel. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

MERE literary criticism seems at first sight to be as irrelevant and poor in regard to this book as it would be in regard to a letter from the trenches. On second thoughts, however, it may not be quite useless to remark that we regret the writer's oblivion of the negative qualities of style. It is the polished mirror which is forgotten in the reflections it casts; the blurred mirror that obtrudes itself. And, invited here to look at something wholly admirable, one is forced to penetrate to it through blurs that somewhat mar its outline. The translator is largely—but not wholly—responsible for the hindrance.

Adèle Kamm was born at Lausanne in 1885, and died at Geneva in the spring of 1911. For about six years she suffered from tuberculosis in its most terrible and most agonizing form. Before she died every organ, almost every tissue, of her body had been invaded by it; and the medical men in charge of her case could only watch with amazement her long resistance. It was frankly ascribed to the energy of her spirit, to her unflinching religious fervour.

Many sufferers have received and used to the full the grace of complete submission. Adèle Kamm went much further than this. She came of a fighting Huguenot stock, whose stubborn virtues seem nowhere else to have been concentrated so strongly as in her broken frame. Her endurance was that of a soldier holding a citadel; her courage of that fiery, unquenchable sort round which infallibly other people gather to light again their own dwindling torches. She received streams of visitors, people who came for sympathy, counsel, heartening up; she had an extensive correspondence, and was the foundress and head of a letter-guild for invalids—"les Coccinelles"; and she was, besides, prime mover in getting the Pavilion for Open-Air Treatment of Tuberculosis established at Geneva, an enterprise for the sake of which she was persuaded to publish a little book which has become widely known and valued—'Joyful in Tribulation.'

This courage and these activities might be paralleled: there remains the strange and vivid force of joy in her which, if not absolutely unique, has seldom been witnessed at such a height in the midst of such severe physical anguish. She strove against "ungodly sorrow" as against a mortal enemy. And it is here that what she was tells most brilliantly.

No disservice done by materialism has been more lamentable than its misinterpretation and subtle undoing of the long effort of religious asceticism. To dissociate sorrow and bodily pain, and unflinchingly to hold them apart—to keep sorrow for wrong, and unite suffering with cheerfulness, even with joy—this was the ideal discipline which made a man master of himself, and ready for anything demanded of him. Materialism has again

drawn close the union between sorrow and bodily pain. Adèle Kamm, gifted with that temperament which it is the fashion to call "religious genius," very ardently a Christian, and accepting with all its implications the theory of the Cross, did indeed furnish a "living witness" (she herself thought this the thing most needed in the world) both to the power and beauty of that ideal, and the efficacy of the Christian faith to realize it in an intelligently surrendered will.

Those who sought her were drawn from many different circles, and any and every religious denomination. Her writing has much of the quality of that of the Catholic mystics; and Catholics are among her friends and admirers. M. Seippel is inclined to apologize for her religious phraseology—unnecessarily, we think—though his remarks lead one to recognize the loss undergone by Protestant piety in the virtual abandonment of the precise religious phraseology of Catholicism with its wholesome tendency to dryness. Another difference from Catholic piety noticeable here, as in most Protestant devotion, is the rather engaging, unconscious emphasis on oneself and one's own friends as being so new and important—something of the attitude, in fact, of an only child—which to the ordinary Catholic, who reckons with the saints as the youngest of a large family reckons with his older brothers and sisters, would seem, with all its charm, a little odd and forlorn. That these nuances should be perceived at all shows that Adèle Kamm belongs of right to the central tradition of Christianity.

The Doctrine of God in the Jewish Apocryphal and Apocalyptic Literature. By Henry J. Wicks. With an Introduction by R. H. Charles. (Hunter & Longhurst, 10s. net.)

WITH increased attention to the Apocrypha has come also a reinforcing body of apocalyptic writings which have emerged into full view only in comparatively recent times. The neglect in which, under post-Lutheran rigid forms of dogmatism, these compositions lay had perforce to be relaxed when critical inquiry discovered that there was practically no disparity of date between the later books of the Old Testament Canon and the earlier portions of the Apocrypha, and that in respect of their contents the dividing line between the two collections was much more like the boundaries between two provinces of the same country than the frontiers between territories alien to each other. Another reason for the growing popularity of the Apocrypha and allied writings is to be found in the keen interest that has now for some time been taken in the historical and evolutionary study of religion; for modern investigators have not been slow in recognizing that some of the works under consideration not only throw much light on the thought and religious activity of the Jews during a hitherto obscure period, but also exhibit a considerable

amount of affinity with the teaching, and even the language, of the New Testament.

The gratifying advance that has, within the last twelvemonth or so, been made in the editing of the texts belonging to the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha and the publication of commentaries on them has naturally tended to widen the interest in this study; and Dr. Wicks's work, which now lies before us, not only deserves a cordial welcome on its own account, but may also, with a sufficient degree of confidence, be regarded as ushering in a fresh stage in the investigation of these writings, namely, that of monographs on the various outstanding problems of the theme. The need, for instance, of a treatise on the distribution of the extant material among the different religious parties into which the Jews of the time were divided meets us at the outset of Dr. Wicks's investigation on the Doctrine of God in these important works. It is clearly right and necessary to inquire whether the doctrines of the Book of Enoch and similar treatises originated in the main Jewish body of the period, or emanated from one or another of the outlying sects. As a corollary, the question has also to be asked whether the "præparatio evangelica" that is conspicuous within a certain range of ideas in the books referred to took place on Pharisaic ground or was fostered, say, among the Essenes. In avoiding this part of the inquiry, Dr. Wicks says at the beginning of his Preface:—

"No attempt has been made in this work to classify the apocryphal and apocalyptic literature according to various religious sects, for this cannot be done with any confidence."

Our remark on this must be that confidence may be gained in the course of critical research. The Rabbinical and other material bearing on the subject requires, indeed, much sifting and careful comparison; but the task is by no means impossible, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Wicks himself, with his power of clear and orderly apprehension, may at some future time see his way to institute the necessary inquiry.

Our author's grouping of his material is open to criticism. Instead of dividing his subject into three branches only, namely, the Transcendence, Justice, and Grace of God, he would have done better if he had adopted a more analytical arrangement of subjects, in order to give sufficient prominence to topics like Omniscience, Omnipotence, and Determinism. The disadvantage is, however, to a considerable extent lessened by the full index of subjects at the end of the book; and the workmanship of the volume is, besides, so uniformly excellent that no fair-minded reader will find himself in a mood to grumble at its limitations. The facts are marshalled in admirable order, and the results are lucidly stated at the end of each section. Authorities are frequently cited, but always with the accompaniment of an independent critical judgment; and the style of the writer is, finally, well adapted to the requirements of his theme.

Dr. Charles's Introduction to the book does not deserve that description. It consists of a dozen lines, in the course of which he declares that he was so favourably impressed with Dr. Wicks's thesis—written for the attainment of the London degree of D.D.—that he advised its publication in order to have it preserved in a permanent form. The advice was, of course, in all respects right and just; but can the statement be called an Introduction? We do not care for these preliminary commendations, and think that books should stand on their own merits.

THE NEW WORLD.

THE selection of 'Letters of a Woman Homesteader' is essentially a product of the New World; it belongs in every line of it to the American continent. Canadian it might have been; indeed, to one who knows the prairies, its pages continually suggest Western Canada; but it never could have been produced in Europe. A "Publishers' Note" explains that the letters which fill this volume were written by a young woman who lost her husband in a railway accident, and made her way to Denver, seeking a means of livelihood for herself and her two-year-old daughter. Here she went out "by the day" as house-cleaner and laundress. Later she accepted employment as housekeeper to a well-to-do Scotch cattle-rancher who had taken up land in Wyoming. The letters given here were written in Wyoming to a former employer, and are variously signed "Your ex-Washlady," "Your sincere friend," &c. Only the New World could have produced them. Hope, vigour, and shrewd, kindly humanity shine in every line of them. A comparison of this work with that of "Marie Claire," for example, would be most instructive; it would epitomize many of the essential differences between the civilization of Europe and that of America.

The letters, we should add, are vouched for as being genuine, and as having been "printed as written, except for occasional omissions and the alteration of some of the names." Accepted as actual records, they form a deeply interesting human document, and are most creditable, not alone to the author, but also to the country in which she wrote and the people among whom she lived while writing. The reviewer recalls no other collection of letters so compact of health, mental and physical, of sincerity, and of simple happiness. The book is all light, with no shadow; yet there is not a tedious

paragraph in it. To a world living in the shadow of carnage and suffering, it offers a message the sunny simplicity and kindly good sense of which are delightfully bracing—a breath of youthful gladness from another world.

It may be admitted that a proportion of the information published on Canada is not particularly helpful to the general public, being cast in a form which prevents it from appealing to the average person, even among potential emigrants. That is where a volume like 'Canada and the British Immigrant' is likely to be of value. In effect, it is a collation of the sort of information which government departments issue broadcast in leaflets and booklets. But it is a collation prepared by a practical woman-resident of Canada, with a definite view to the needs and the capabilities of the prospective emigrant from Great Britain.

One official pamphlet is concerned exclusively with prairie farming, another with, say, Nova Scotia, and another with railway and shipping arrangements. Looking at the matter in a homely, intimate, practical way, placing herself as far as may be in the position of the average untravelled person in Great Britain, the author has sifted her matter carefully in the light of her personal experience of the country, and her knowledge of men and women in Great Britain; rejected a good deal, classified the remainder intelligently, and in the end produced a very fair guide to Canadian settlement for intending emigrants.

'The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona' is not worthy of its sounding title, and it is to be hoped that it will presently be followed by an authorized biography of the great Canadian whose career it deals with somewhat sketchily, and with lapses into the worst kind of indiscretion. The writer, Mr. Preston (by no means an unknown figure in Canadian circles in London), is clearly an able man; but that is not to say that he is a wise man. A certain largeness of heart, and broad mental outlook, are desiderata in an author who would excel in biographical writing. In the present work these qualities are conspicuously lacking. The note of bitterness, of animosity, which runs through the volume, never reaches the level of high or righteous indignation; never rises above the level of personal feeling. It is strange, indeed, that the first book to appear since the death of Lord Strathcona which purports to record the life of that really big and strong man should be characterized throughout by the quality of littleness, and the absence of any approach to generosity. As a literary effort we cannot commend Mr. Preston's volume; as a Life of Lord Strathcona it is neither adequate nor creditable; as a book intended for the consideration of the general public we cannot but regret its production.

Letters of a Woman Homesteader. By Elinore Pruitt Stewart. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

Canada and the British Immigrant. By Emily P. Weaver. (R.T.S., 3s. 6d. net.)

The Life and Times of Lord Strathcona. By W. T. R. Preston. (Eveleigh Nash, 7s. 6d. net.)

FICTION.

Lost Sheep. By Vere Shortt. (John Lane, 6s.)

THE author of 'Lost Sheep' has evidently a good knowledge of French army life as manifest in the Foreign Legion; at any rate, he knows his local colour, and has read such authors as Georges Courteline (often scandalous, but regrettably amusing). His hero is an English officer who loses all his money, and prefers the activities and chances of Sidi Ben Abbas to the possibilities of penury in his own country. He finds plenty of satisfaction in the activities, and the chances are supplied by an exciting series of adventures among the Senussi.

We prefer the descriptions of the barrack life; as we have indicated, they are realistic and amusing. There is the Lieutenant, mild in his sober moments, but a terror when under the influence of absinthe; likewise the "Adjutant," intermediate between the "sous-off" and the commissioned officers, an absolute brute in his thirst for punishment for its own sake; and the Captain, severe but just, and brave beyond the conception of ordinary men. We note among the privates that unconquerable gaiety that marks the French soldier no less than our own, never better expressed than in the well-loved game of M. Lefoutroun. The language, too, is consistent to fact, even in its heights of abuse, vituperation, and freedom. The author knows, however, just when to stop short of the unprintable.

The adventures seem unlikely: though we know of the Senussi and their chieftain as beings of mystery, we cannot quite believe in the habitation, doings, and sayings attributed to them. Indeed, the author seems to have thought it his duty to introduce adventures at any cost, and this has affected the character of his hero, who is distinctly colourless—as though he were being kept in reserve for great occasions. It was a pity not to devote the whole book to the Foreign Legion pure and simple, which would surely furnish him with plenty of adventure without going further afield.

His Royal Happiness. By Mrs. Everard Cotes. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

MRS. EVERARD COTES has a light and a serious point of view; she has applied both to India, the latter with great effect. 'His Honour and a Lady' depicts the results of honesty and hypocrisy respectively in a Lieutenant-Governor and his successor; 'Set in Authority' presents a Viceroy whose favour to the native Indian (he tries to "out-Ripon Ripon") causes injustice to an Englishman. Both books show in impressive and even unpleasant fashion the possibilities of official power.

America Mrs. Cotes has hitherto treated in her light vein, relating the adventures of American girls in London and elsewhere. She now attacks in all seriousness the relations of the United States and England.

She imagines a prince of our Royal Family, endowed with keen insight, origi-

nality, and a sense of humour. He is cured of a dangerous illness by an American doctor; he marries—secretly—the daughter of an ex-President; then, succeeding unexpectedly to the throne, he brings to maturity a long-delayed Anglo-American treaty, and seals it by proclaiming and ratifying his marriage in defiance of all Hanoverian custom.

It is a bold but tempting departure, and Mrs. Cotes carries it through with such cleverness and insight as to make it seem feasible.

Her treatment is up to her best standard: she has avoided the danger of heaviness, has drawn her characters as naturally as possible, and has given play to her wit whenever occasion allowed. "His head was eighteenth-century American, the noble type, familiar with grace and dialectics, and the use of gunpowder" has a distinctly American ring. Mrs. Cotes has a happy touch with queries: Col. Vandeleur, the Prince's companion, is well drawn; and Major Winter, attached to the Viceroy of Canada, is hit off in one phrase:—

"Dauntless in the face of the enemy, and really excellent at household accounts, even Viceregal ones, he could never be quite depended upon not to say exactly what was in his mind."

Mrs. Cotes has even a tilt at her own plan of campaign. She suggests that such marriages "only happen in countries where they are morganatically possible—countries in Europe ending in 'ania.'"

To conclude, we owe her thanks for presenting a really interesting problem in an adequate and sympathetic manner.

The Blind Spot. By Justus M. Forman. (Ward, Lock & Co., 6s.)

THIS book is mainly concerned with the failure of one who, possessing many admirable qualities, such as common sense and determination, lacked love. Besides conveying a moral much needed to-day, when the fear of a servile state is not removed by the worthy people who reform away individuality in their endeavour to improve the material lot of the poor, Mr. Forman has produced quite a respectable story. His social reformer rigidly maps out his life in service to his fellows, but, when a sudden call comes to him to risk the loss of it to save an inferior, he fails, and, knowing he has failed, tries to justify himself by expediency. Later, when a speaker questions his religious faith on the ground that he has refused to give the greatest proof of his love, he reveals his want of sympathy with his fellows; he seeks to knock away their crutches, though he is fully aware that they must fall without them, in the stage of development they have reached. The lesser characters are cast in more usual moulds, and are therefore less interesting from the point of view of a sophisticated reviewer. From a sociological and moral standpoint such extremes of self-indulgence and altruism as are displayed by at least three of the author's puppets are apt to cancel each other, and leave the world older and no wiser.

Vain Oblations, and Other Stories. By Katharine F. Gerould. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 3s. 6d. net.)

THESE stories happen incidentally to concern American people, but there is nothing specifically American about them. Mrs. Gerould writes in the first person, like a much-travelled man of the world who has met many men and women, and chiefly fellow-cosmopolitans. She details some curious and often gruesome incident or accident in a man's life, but what interests her is "the adventure of his soul" and the psychology of the situation. The reader who "wants to know what happened" may get irritated by her manner of wheeling round and round her subject, but much will be missed by skipping. "It has taken me three years of steady staring to see the thing whole," the author writes in 'Vain Oblations.' She appears to have made a sympathetic study of varying degrees of civilization, and is shrewdly wise in her outlook. The title-story is, perhaps, the most powerful, but 'On the Staircase,' an imaginative ghost-tale, shows the best craftsmanship.

Ariadne of Allan Water. By Sidney McCall. (Melrose, 6s.)

ARIADNE is a Virginian girl, and the earlier part of the book, which deals with Virginia, its customs and people—both white and black—makes excellent reading; but when, impelled by a promise to her dead father, and in spite of the advice and entreaties of her friends, she goes to Europe under the guardianship of her weak but obstinate stepmother and the sinister adventurer whom she has married, we are prepared for sensationalism, and are not disappointed.

The author shows descriptive power in dealing with scenes in Virginia and Holland, and some gift for characterization. The vivacious American cousin who finally straightens the tangle of misunderstandings between the hero and heroine is particularly natural. Such sentences as "His low, silken voice seemed dragging across her prostrate soul" are distressing.

Trespass. By Alice and Claude Askew. (Chapman & Hall, 6s.)

IN 'Trespass' the authors have returned to the veld which they know so well; to the brooding spirit of South Africa, its crude nakedness and the endless monotony of its burning, sand-swept hills. They reveal, too, the spirit of its people: the Boer farmers, with their religious austerity, simple dignity, intolerant strength, and worldly cunning; and the restless crowd of "rooineks" in search of adventure or wealth.

The best character is the self-restrained Boer girl, who yields for a moment to an overwhelming passion, and spends the rest of her life in expiation of her sin. Her fellow-sinner, the volatile Frenchman whose love for her was the one real thing in his life, is also well drawn, and so is the sturdy Boer husband.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

AN unfortunate reviewer who might be ordered to hunt for mistakes in *Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1915* (Harrison & Sons, 2l. 2s. net), would probably spend days on his quest, and return with an empty bag. It is marvellous that this new issue should be as accurate as it was a year ago, for the war has caused more changes in the peerage than any editor had to consider in previous days. 'Burke' deals with the great families of the land, but chronicles also the decorations earned by the poorest of the poor. As we turn through its 3,000 pages we may note here the G.C.B. conferred on General Joffre, and there the V.C. won by a man who a few weeks ago was selling newspapers in the streets of Edinburgh. Attention is drawn to the fact that three peers and eight baronets were killed on service; and the number of those who were heirs to titles, and who have fallen on the field of battle, would fill pages. That the book has been minutely revised up to the moment of going to press may be seen by entries which concern two baronets who died in the latter half of December.

The only indication of some of the romances of the peerage consists in a line such as that which, in referring to one very well-known family, says: "The right to the baronies of... has not been established, although an heir obviously exists." We know that 'Burke' could tell us more, but then 'Burke' prefers the solid foundations of fact.

MESSRS. MAUNSEL publish *The German Doctrine of Conquest: a French View*, by E. Seillière, with an Essay on M. Seillière's Philosophy of Imperialism by J. M. Hone (2s. net). We have heard a good deal lately of the more blatant expositions of Pan-Germanism, but it has been left to the French philosopher of "Imperialism" to introduce us to some of the quaint and less-advertised forms of self-glorification current in the Kaiser's dominions. Thus we note the theory of the late Ludwig Woltmann, according to which all European genius proceeds from Teutonic ancestry; the eugenic programme of M. de Laponge, who would organize the wholesale breeding of the pure "Aryan"; and the still more elaborate plan of M. Reiner, who would divide society into three castes, according to the quantity of pure German elements possessed by individuals. After this the more familiar views of Mr. H. S. Chamberlain and M. Gobineau seem feeble and tentative. M. Seillière writes with a delightful frankness, and almost refrains from comment. Mr. Hone's Essay is an admirable introduction to the study of these strange philosophies.

Percy and Others, by F. Anstey (Methuen, 6s.), includes many sketches which have already appeared in *Punch*, but his humour is generally of the kind which will bear re-reading. We could wish, however, that the series "What the Moon Saw" had not been included in this volume. It is not that the sketches lack an ingenuous charm of their own, but they are nearly all impregnated with what the author calls "Weltschmerz," and so are out of place in a book two-thirds of which is frankly written by a "professional humorist."

The first sketches are delightful comments on Mr. Tickner Edwardes's 'Lore of the Honey Bee,' for Percy is a naive and debonaire drone with decided views, and a disinclination either for work or matrimony.

F. Anstey has a quiet and kindly laugh at various human follies—antique bargain-

hunting in the Caledonian Market, the thirst for unconventionality at any cost, and the treatment of cantankerous relatives; but he is best when he deals with the animal world. The transfiguration of the 'Conversational Manual for the Monkey-house at the Zoo' is not easy, but worth the trouble; while 'Moral Reflections at the Natural History Museum,' and the views of the very Scotch Aberdeen terrier, and of the 'Last Wopse of Summer,' are equally delightful.

'The House with the High Walls' reveals the essential quality of a true humorist—the ability to laugh at himself.

THE tenth volume of *The Dickensian* (Chapman & Hall, 4s. net) gives due prominence to the somewhat misguided 'Trial of John Jasper' held in January of last year, and the pages devoted to correspondence display on this point a degree of semi-acrimonious camaraderie worthy of a serious cause.

In a series of addresses delivered before the London Branch of the Dickens Fellowship on 'Dickens as a Social and Literary Force,' Mr. Edwin Pugh elaborates certain aspects of his former militant study of 'The Apostle of the People'; Mr. William Glyde Wilkins writes on 'Dickens and Longfellow'; Mr. W. T. Freemantle deals with 'Charles Dickens and his Visits to Sheffield'; and Mr. G. Bernard Shaw makes confession of his Dickensian faith to the Sheffield Branch; while, among lost landmarks of Dickens's London, the Iron Bridge and the residence of Mr. Quilp on Tower Hill are discussed and illustrated.

It is pleasant to note that the customary flow of Dickens conjecture, reminiscence, and investigation, more or less profitable, has in no way diminished, and shows, as we glean from an editorial observation, no present signs of waning.

La Maison aux Panonceaux, by Lady Frazer (Cambridge University Press, 5s. net), which is illustrated by several drawings by Mr. H. M. Brock, would make a suitable gift for the *jeune fille* who likes a romance with an unhappy ending. The story deals with the consequences of a long-existing feud between two families, whose houses face one another across the street of a sleepy little French town. Romance steps in when the only son of the one family is thrown from his bicycle, and discovered in an unconscious condition by the only daughter of the other. Instant precautions are taken by the heroine's father to ensure that the pair shall meet no more. The girl is sent to a convent, where homesickness tells on her health and spirits, and she is finally rescued by an aunt, but not before she has formed a determination to take the veil—a determination she eventually carries out. Meanwhile the young man, having recovered from his fall, hears rumours of the heroine's approaching marriage, and thereupon enlists in the French colonial army, then serving in Morocco. Here he dies a heroic death in attempting to rescue his officer under fire.

The value of the story lies in the sympathetic drawing of the two mothers, each of whom must thus yield up her only child, and in the familiar study of the ways of a French household, among whose members, it would appear, there is a much greater feeling of unity than in a corresponding British home. The story is told throughout in a simple, pleasant style.

The Grand Assize, by Hugh Carton (Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net), is suggestive of the Last Judgment. The deep sympathy with his fellows which is responsible for the author's scheme in this book makes any criticism of it from the point of view of

literary performance far from pleasant. The materialization of judge and advocate in this series of appeals to the consciences of delinquents is, we think, a mistake. In spite of reiterated affirmations of the beautiful demeanour of these officials, it smacks too much of the crudity attached to the Old Testament version of a day of judgment. All those who, as a reflex side of some small degree of progress, have experienced even short periods of remorse for wasted opportunity can adumbrate the fires of a hell of their own making. If we are right in believing that the pen-name of the author is not far from the real one, and conceals a Church dignitary to whom we owe the deepest respect, we hope that some layman, moved by no less deep a love, may help readers to the awakening of their own conscience.

Unfortunately, there is a plenitude of characters in need of reform which are only hinted at here. For instance, in the chapter on 'Circe' the husband engrossed in his own concerns is alluded to. He and his feminine counterpart need pages to themselves. Meanwhile each reader may discern more than a suggestion within himself of this score of criminals. But their prototypes in actual life, will, we fear, never get through even the first chapter.

In *Joking Apart* (Duckworth & Co., 5s. net) Mrs. Dowdall writes in a cheerful vein, laboriously so at times, but on the whole spontaneously. She is a social philosopher, humorously observant, and sometimes mordantly witty. Like an entomologist, she has found her specimens among her neighbours, and thus surveys them:—

"The commonplaces of everyday life lay delicately unclothed upon the paper. All the neighbours—everybody's neighbours—were there, pinned down like butterflies, their beauties and their bulgy eyes and their great number of legs ready for the inspection of the public."

We know many of the butterflies and beetles, and perceive how shrewdly their foibles have been indicated; the result is entertaining, but the process is rather unkind. The author writes of "a gentleman who sloped at his meals." The verb is one of several words which we cannot find in a dictionary.

The thumbnail sketches with which the pages are sprinkled are distinctly illuminating, and often more expressive than the text.

DR. A. V. DICEY has added to the eighth edition of his *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution* (Macmillan & Co., 10s. 6d. net) a lengthy examination of the constitutional changes which have become observable since 1884, the date of the first edition, and of the main projects of constitutional reform which have gained prominence during that period. We shall not, we think, be doing Dr. Dicey an injustice when we state that the decline in the reverence of the general public for the rule of law is regarded by him both as the outstanding feature of the constitutional history of the last thirty years, and as the principal fact to be borne in mind when future changes are advocated or discussed. The responsibility for this he ascribes to the misdevelopment of party government, and a certain contradiction in the ideas considered essential to democracy.

The ideas which have acquired recent prominence are four: Woman Suffrage, Proportional Representation, Federalism, and the Referendum. Dr. Dicey attempts to state the principal arguments on both sides, although he makes no effort to conceal his own opinions. He is opposed to the first three proposals, and supports the last, on the ground that the Referendum may revive faith in Parliamentary government.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Angus (S.), THE ENVIRONMENT OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A volume in the series of "Studies in Theology." A full and classified Bibliography is given.

Dale (William), SHORT STUDIES ON BIBLE SUBJECTS, 2/6 net. Elliot Stock

These include 'The Butler's Bad Memory,' 'The Water of the Well of Bethlehem,' and 'The Lament of the Captives.'

Hamilton (Rev. H. F.), DISCOVERY AND REVELATION: a Study in Comparative Religion, "The Layman's Library," 2/6 net. Longmans

A short and popular sketch of the argument in the first volume of the author's previous work 'The People of God.' The subject-matter has been entirely rewritten.

Ion (Sister), THE DAY-STAR'S MESSAGE, 3/6 net. Robert Scott

A book of devotional reading for women.

Paget (Right Rev. H. L.), IN THE DAY OF BATTLE, 2/6 net. Longmans

A book for Lenten reading which attempts "to seek the guidance of the Lord's Prayer with regard to the present war." The Bishop of London writes the Introduction.

Swete (Henry Barclay), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT IN GREEK, revised by Richard Rutherford, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

At the request of Dr. Swete, the revision was undertaken by Mr. Otley, who, "while leaving intact the form and even the pagination of the 'Introduction,' has made every endeavour to bring the contents up to the present state of knowledge." See notice in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 16, 1901, p. 207.

Watkinson (Rev. W. L.), MORAL PARADOXES OF ST. PAUL, 2/ net. R.T.S.

A defence of the Christian faith against the doctrines of Nietzsche.

Widdicombe (Canon John), MEMORIES AND MUSINGS, 12/6 net. Allen & Unwin

The author's reminiscences range from London in the fifties to the Boer War and the Union of South Africa.

LAW.

Society of Comparative Legislation, JOURNAL, JANUARY, 5/ net. John Murray

Containing articles by Mr. W. R. Bisschop, Sir H. Erle Richards, and Mr. G. G. Phillimore, reviews of books and notes, and a review of British and foreign legislation in 1913.

POETRY.

Crosland (T. W. H.), A CHANT OF AFFECTION, AND OTHER WAR VERSES, 6d.

The Marygold, 8, Gloucester Mansions, W.C. The title-piece is a reply to the German 'Hymn of Hate.'

Pro Patria: A BOOK OF PATRIOTIC VERSE, compiled by Wilfrid J. Halliday, 2/6 net. Dent

An anthology of patriotic poems, ranging from the old ballad of 'Chevy Chase' to Dr. Robert Bridges's 'Wake Up, England,' and M. Émile Cammaerts's 'Le Drapeau Belge.'

Vidyapati: Bangiya Padāvali, SONGS OF THE LOVE OF RADHA AND KRISHNA, translated into English by Ananda Coomaraswamy and Arun Sen. The Oldbourne Press

Dr. Coomaraswamy contributes an Introduction, and notes are added at the end of the text. The illustrations are reproductions in photogravure of Indian paintings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Lange (F. W. T.) and Berry (W. T.), BOOKS ON THE GREAT WAR, 2/6 net. Grafton

An annotated and classified bibliography of books published from August to December, 1914, on the war. The list includes some 500 books and pamphlets.

Book of Common Prayer and Books connected with its Origin and Growth, Catalogue of the Collections of Josiah Henry Benton.

Boston, U.S., J. H. Benton
A second edition, by Dr. William Muss-Arnolt, of this descriptive catalogue, showing the historic development of the Prayer Book from 1549 to 1910.

PHILOSOPHY.

Dauids (Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys), BUDDHIST PSYCHOLOGY, an Inquiry into the Analysis and Method of Mind in Pali Literature, 2/6 net. Bell

An introduction to the study in the "Quest Series."

Theosophical Ideals and the Immediate Future 1/ net. Theosophical Publishing Society

Containing four lectures by Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mr. and Mrs. Baillie Weaver.

Varisco (Bernardino), KNOW THYSELF, translated by Guglielmo Salvadori, 10/6 net. Allen & Unwin

A volume in the "Library of Philosophy."

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Berger (P.), WILLIAM BLAKE, POET AND MYSTIC, Authorized Translation from the French by Daniel H. Conner, 15/ net. Chapman & Hall

The author deals in turn with Blake's life and character, his mystic doctrines, and his poetical writings.

Danby (Frank), NELSON'S LEGACY, Lady Hamilton, her Story and Tragedy, 10/ net. Cassell

The story of Lady Hamilton's career "compiled from contemporary documents, the writings of eyewitnesses, and other reliable evidence."

Dawbarn (Charles), MAKERS OF NEW FRANCE, 10/6 net. Mills & Boon

Personal sketches of some great Frenchmen, including M. Poincaré, M. Henri Bergson, and General Joffre. Each essay is illustrated with a portrait.

Gowen (Herbert H.), AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF CHINA, 2 parts, 10/ net. Laurie

The first volume gives a sketch of pre-Manchu times, and the second brings the history to the date of the recognition of the Republic in 1913.

Howe (Daniel Walt), POLITICAL HISTORY OF SECESSION TO THE BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, 15/ net. Putnam

A study of the development of the causes which led to the Civil War, written from the standpoint of "one who is a descendant of old Massachusetts Puritan stock, and who served in the Civil War as a soldier of the Union Army."

Lincoln Record Society: VISITATIONS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN, VOL. I. INJUNCTIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF RICHARD FLEMING AND WILLIAM GRAY, BISHOPS OF LINCOLN, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson.

The Society, Timberland Vicarage, Lincoln
The documents in this volume cover the period 1420 to 1436. In an Introduction the editor discusses their sources, gives a biographical sketch of the bishops concerned, and an account of the procedure and methods of episcopal visitations, and suggests approximate dates.

Nietzsche (Frau Förster), THE LONELY NIETZSCHE, translated by Paul V. Cohn, 15/ net. Heinemann

A study of the life of Nietzsche by his sister, in which she defends his character against attack.

Rainy (Adam Rolland), Life of, by his Wife, 6/ net. Glasgow, MacLehose

An account of the boyhood and formative life of Dr. Rainy, who represented Kilmarnock Burghs in Parliament during 1906-11, and was a prominent member of the movement for Scottish Home Rule.

Thomson (Norman), COLOMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1/ net. N. Thomson, 27, Cannon Street, E.C.

The author's purpose is to show that the United States has violated her treaty obligations with regard to the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and the sovereignty of Colombia over Panama.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Bartholomew (J. G.), AN ATLAS OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY, 5/ net. Oxford University Press

Contains numerous maps illustrating the climatic, physical, and economic features of the countries of the world, and an Introduction of over sixty pages by Mr. L. W. Lyde.

Baty (Capt. Raymond Rallier du), 15,000 MILES IN A KETCH, 1/ net. Nelson

Cheap edition. See *Athen.*, Sept. 21, 1912, p. 307.

Claudel (Paul), THE EAST I KNOW, translated into English by Teresa Frances and William Rose Benét, 5/6 net. Milford for Yale University Press

A translation of 'La Connaissance de l'Est,' preceded by an appreciation of Claudel by M. Pierre Chavannes, reprinted from *The New Statesman*.

Homeland Handbooks: DORKING, LEATHERHEAD, AND ASHTEAD, WITH THEIR SURROUNDINGS, 6d. net. Warne

A second edition, including a plan of Dorking, a one-inch Ordnance Survey Map of the surrounding country, and a chapter on 'Some Footpath Ways.'

Lange (Algot), THE LOWER AMAZON, 10/6 net. Putnam

A personal narrative of explorations in the State of Pará on the Lower Amazon, illustrated with photographs and maps.

Mitchell (E. B.), IN WESTERN CANADA BEFORE THE WAR, a Study of Communities, 5/ net. John Murray

An account of the social and economic conditions in the Prairie Provinces, written from impressions formed during a visit of 1913-14.

Oswald (Felix), ALONE IN THE SLEEPING-SICKNESS COUNTRY, 8/6 net. Kegan Paul

An account of the habits and characteristics of the Kavirondo negroes, as the author studied them during a geological expedition to the Victoria Nyanza.

Rees (D. J.), THE BRITON IN FRANCE, being a Pocket Interpreter and Guide to France and its Language, 1/ net. L. B. Hill

A sixth edition.

South and East Africa: GUIDE FOR THE USE OF TOURISTS, SPORTSMEN, INVALIDS, AND SETTLERS, edited annually by A. Samler Brown and G. Gordon Brown, 1915, 1/ net. Sampson Low

This guide-book, issued by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., contains much miscellaneous information, a history of the countries treated, an account of their climatic conditions, and a descriptive gazetteer of routes for travellers. It is illustrated with numerous maps and diagrams.

Thompson (R. Campbell), A PILGRIM'S SCRIP, 12/6 net. Lane

Sketches of travels in Egypt and Asia Minor, based on notes made when the author was engaged on archaeological discoveries. The work is illustrated with photographs and a map.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Staunton's Chess Player's Handbook, revised and edited by E. H. Bermingham, 6/ net. Bell

This edition includes the chief variations from Staunton's 'Chess Praxis,' together with a selection of recent modern analyses and examples of master-play.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Applin (Arthur), ADMIRAL JELlicoe, 1/ net. Pearson

The author is indebted for the details of Admiral Jellicoe's career to Lady Jellicoe, who read the MS. before it was set up in type.

Austria and the Austrian People, "THE NATIONS OF THE WAR SERIES," edited by L. G. Redmond-Howard, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

A brief sketch of the history, politics, literature, and industries of the country. A Bibliography is added.

German War Book, being 'The Usages of War on Land,' issued by the Great General Staff of the German Army, translated by J. H. Morgan, 2/6 net. John Murray

See p. 87.

Papers for War Time: No. 15, CHRISTIANITY AND FORCE, by A. G. Hogg; No. 16, GERMANY AND GERMANS, by Eleanor McDougall, 2d. each. Milford

In the first pamphlet Mr. Hogg declares that the Church should accept Christ's teaching on force more seriously, and "yet at the same time feel it a Christian duty to support our country wholeheartedly in the present struggle." The author of the second pamphlet urges a "reasoned sympathy" with German ideals and aims.

Patriot's Birthday Book, compiled by C. E. Thomas, 1/ net. Murby

The quotations in this birthday-book are from the speeches of statesmen and naval and military leaders regarding the war.

Practical Warfare, CHAPTERS ON ARMIES AND NAVIES IN ACTION, 3/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

Including chapters on 'The War of Unseen Artillery,' 'Atrocities in War,' 'A New Role for Submarine Mines,' and 'Aeroplane and Submarine.' The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Soldier's Word and Phrase Book, FRENCH AND GERMAN, 6d. net. Harrap

A small pocket-book containing English words and phrases with their French and German equivalents.

War Facts and Figures, AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF USEFUL INFORMATION.

British Dominions General Insurance Co.
This handbook includes articles by Prof. Spenser Wilkinson, Mr. Archibald Hurd, and others, a Gazetteer and statistics, and is illustrated with maps, charts, and portraits.

White (Arnold), IS THE KAISER INSANE? A Study of the Great Outlaw, 1/ net. Pearson

The writer had an interview with the Kaiser in 1902, whom he then wrote of as "neurotic, with a diseased taste for relieving the Most High of His natural functions of running the Universe."

White (J. William), AMERICA'S ARRAIGNMENT OF GERMANY, 1/ net. Harrap

The author examines the British case and the statements of German-Americans regarding the war, and discusses what are the duties and interests of the United States at this time. The subject is set forth in the form of question and answer.

PHILOLOGY.

Dury (E.), LE FRANÇAIS EN ANGLETERRE, Recueil des Phrases indispensables au Touriste, 1/ net. L. B. Hill

A second edition.

Forbes (Nevill), RUSSIAN GRAMMAR, 6/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

An elementary book which "does not profess to be an adequate means of teaching any one working alone how to speak Russian," but is intended as a practical textbook for those who wish to be able to read the language.

Merrill (William A.), PROPOSED EMENDATIONS OF LUCRETIUS.

Berkeley, University of California Press
A bare list without explanations, which are to be supplied later.

ECONOMICS.

Withers (Hartley), WAR AND LOMBARD STREET, 3/6 net. Smith & Elder

A brief account of what happened in the City last July and August, written to show "the enormous strength of England's monetary power."

POLITICS.

Hammond (Basil Edward), BODIES POLITIC AND THEIR GOVERNMENTS, 10/6 net.

Cambridge University Press
An historical study of political organizations and communities in ancient and mediæval cities and modern countries.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Cowley (Abraham), THE ESSAYS, AND OTHER PROSE WRITINGS, edited by Alfred B. Gough, 4/6. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The text is edited with an Introduction and copious notes.

Ovid, METAMORPHOSES, I., II. 1-400, edited by A. H. Allcroft and J. F. Stout, 2/6

University Tutorial Press
The text adopted is that of Zingerle. It is edited with an Introduction and brief notes.

Oxford Outline Maps, edited by Prof. A. J. Herbertson: EASTERN GERMANY AND POLAND, RIVERS; RHINE BASIN, POLITICAL; RHINE BASIN, RIVERS; RHINE AND SEINE BASINS, POLITICAL; RHINE AND SEINE BASINS, RIVERS; BELGIUM, LUXEMBURG, AND N.E. FRANCE, POLITICAL; BELGIUM, LUXEMBURG, AND N.E. FRANCE, RIVERS; THE DANUBE LANDS, POLITICAL; THE DANUBE LANDS, RIVERS, 1d. net each. Milford

A series of outline maps drawn for exercises given in the "Oxford Geographies" and other modern textbooks.

Thatcher (Oliver J.) and Schwill (Ferdinand), A GENERAL HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (1789-1900), edited and adapted by Arthur Hassall, 2/6. Murray

A reprint of the concluding portion of the authors' 'General History of Europe' (1901), issued for use in schools.

FICTION:

Bowen (Marjorie), THE CARNIVAL OF FLORENCE, 6/ net. Methuen

An historical romance of Florence in the time of Savonarola.

Chisholm (A. M.), PRECIOUS WATERS, 6/ net. Gay & Hancock

A tale of the struggle between a party of ranchers in North-Western Canada and a powerful railway company which threatens to cut off their water-supply.

Merriman (H. Seton), THE VELVET GLOVE, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap edition.

Roe (Vingie E.), THE MAID OF THE WHISPERING HILLS, 6/ net. Gay & Hancock

The love-story of a Canadian girl living in the backwoods at a Hudson Bay post.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), SUNSET AND DAWN, 6/ net. Ward & Lock

The hero, after a secret marriage with the heroine, is believed to have been lost in a shipwreck; he is, however, saved, and after recovering from loss of memory returns in time to rescue the heroine from the villain whom she has married.

Simonton (Ida Vera), HELL'S PLAYGROUND, 6/ net. Gay & Hancock

A description of life in the West African tropics.

Skrine (Mary J. H.), BILLIE'S MOTHER, 6/ net. Arnold

A story of an impersonation and other perplexities.

Steel (Flora Annie), ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

Webling (Peggy), EDGAR CHIRUP, 6/ net. Methuen

The biography of an actor, with a London setting to the scenes.

Whitham (J. Mills), STARVEACRE, 6/ net. Methuen

A novel of English rural life, describing some of the consequences of illicit love.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Church Quarterly Review, 3/ net. Spottiswoode

Features of this number are 'Christianity in Face of War: its Strength and Difficulty,' by Baron Friedrich von Hügel; 'The Ezra Apocalypse,' by the Rev. A. C. Headlam; and 'Women and the War,' by Miss Elizabeth Wordsworth.

Monist, JANUARY, 2/6 Open Court Publishing Co.
Includes 'Sensation and Imagination,' by Mr. Bertrand Russell, and 'Newton's Hypotheses of Ether and of Gravitation from 1672 to 1679,' by Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain.

GENERAL.

Bothwell-Gosse (A.), THE MAGIC OF THE PYRAMIDS AND THE MYSTERY OF THE SPHINX, 2/6 net. Theosophical Publishing Society

A collection of some of the old tales and traditions relating to the Egyptian pyramids.

Burgess (Joseph), HOMELAND OR EMPIRE? 1/ net. Bradford, Homeland League Press

A plea for the taxation of foreign investments, recommended as a measure of social reform.

Forward (C. W.), UNDER THE BLUE CROSS, 1/ net. Hodder & Stoughton

A story of two horses on active service in the war. In an Introduction the author describes the work of the Blue Cross Fund to relieve the suffering of animals at the front.

"Hark! Hark! the Dogs do Bark!" 2/6 net. Bacon

A topical jig-saw puzzle, representing the Dogs of War in Europe, with a humorous explanatory note by Mr. Walter Emanuel.

Mathlesons' Highest and Lowest Prices, 1915, 2/6. Effingham Wilson

The information given in this volume concerns the monthly and yearly highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks, and dividends paid during the past six years.

Rittenberg (Max), MODERN RETAILING, 1/ net. Guilbert Pitman

A manual for business men, including Appendixes by Mr. A. N. Drummond on Book-keeping and 'The Elimination' of Bad Debts.

Whom You Should Marry, 1/ net. Grant Richards

This book essays to set forth the character of persons born in each month of the year, and gives matrimonial and other advice.

SCIENCE.

Bowsfield (C. C.), WEALTH FROM THE SOIL, \$1.00. Chicago, Forbes

This volume has been written particularly for American town people who wish to become farmers, and gives information on how to acquire land and engage in agriculture.

Canada, Department of Marine and Fisheries: REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1911, 2 vols.

Toronto, Dominion Meteorological Service
The Report includes tables concerning temperatures and barometric pressure, monthly and annual amount of rainfall, snowfall, and sunshine, the magnetic results for each month, &c.

Doncaster (L.), THE DETERMINATION OF SEX, 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A general account of the present knowledge on the subject of sex-determination in animals, including man.

Geological Survey, Scotland, Memoirs: THE GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTRY ROUND BEAULY AND INVERNESS, INCLUDING A PART OF THE BLACK ISLE, by J. Horne, L. W. Hinxman, and others, 2/ net. Fisher Unwin

A description of the geology of the area included in Sheet 83 of the One-Inch Ordnance Survey of Scotland, which is shortly to be issued. The petrographical notes have been supplied by Dr. J. S. Flett.

Geological Survey and Museum: NOTES ON SOURCES OF TEMPORARY WATER-SUPPLY IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND AND NEIGHBOURING PARTS OF THE CONTINENT, 2d. The Museum

These notes have been written primarily for the use of the Territorial Force of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Hilton (Harold), HOMOGENEOUS LINEAR SUBSTITUTIONS, 12/6 net. Oxford

The author has attempted to put together "those properties of the Homogeneous Linear Substitution with real or complex coefficients of which frequent use is made in the Theory of Groups and in the Theory of Bilinear Forms and Invariant-factors."

Parsons (J. Herbert), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF COLOUR VISION, 12/6 net. Cambridge University Press

In the first part of the book the author has endeavoured "to separate the best-established facts of colour vision from the theories," and in the latter part discusses the chief theories in the light of these facts.

Redfield (Casper L.), DYNAMIC EVOLUTION, a Study of the Causes of Evolution and Degeneracy, 6/ net. Putnam

A study of the heredity of mental activity and physical strength, in which "the age of the parents at birth of offspring is taken as the factor time in measuring work performed, and records for the kind and rate of work are taken to determine as nearly as possible the degree of activity."

FINE ARTS.

Dyson (Will), KULTUR CARTOONS, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

Twenty cartoons depicting various aspects of German militarism. Mr. H. G. Wells supplies a Foreword.

Fewkes (J. Walter), ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE LOWER MIMBRES VALLEY, NEW MEXICO.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution
A paper on the culture and kinship of the prehistoric population of this valley. It is illustrated with eight plates.

Mackinlay (James Murray), ANCIENT CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN SCOTLAND, 12/6 net.

Edinburgh, David Douglas
This volume deals with those ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland which are dedicated to non-Scriptural saints.

Smith (Arthur), IMPLEMENTS OF THE STONE AGE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY MUSEUM, LINCOLN, Part I, 1d. Lincoln, the Museum

A descriptive account of some prehistoric specimens which have been found in Lincolnshire and are preserved in the County Museum. The article is illustrated with four plates.

MUSIC.

Brewer (A. Herbert), THE BOY, a Humorous Part-Song for Mixed Voices, 3d. Novello

Call to Arms, words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, melody by Emily, Lady Tennyson, arranged, with symphonies and accompaniment, by Sir Frederick Bridge, 2/ net. Novello

Carse (A. von Ahn), FIRST STRING TUNES, a Grand Collection of Easy Violin Pieces, 2/ net. Augener

Cutler (Edward), THE SUN WAS GAILY BEAMING, Part-Song for Four Voices, 3d. Novello

Elgar (Edward), FOLLOW THE COLOURS, Song with Chorus for Men's Voices ad lib., words by Capt. W. de Courcy Stretton, 2/ net. Novello

Farjeon (Harry), VARIATIONS IN A FOR PIANO-FORTE, 2/ net. Augener

Grieg (Edvard), OUR NATIVE LAND, Two-Part Song for Female Voices by H. Heale, words by I. Hearn, 2d. net. Augener

Hollins (Alfred), SPRING SONG, Arrangement for Pianoforte Solo by H. A. Chambers, 1/6 net. Novello

Hull (A. Eaglefield), 250 QUESTIONS ON MUSICAL FORM, in 25 Graduated Papers, 1/ net.

Augener is added.
An Appendix of twenty-five revision papers is added.

Kreuz (Emil), MIDNIGHT, Song, words by James Horne (1724-1808), 2/ net. Novello

Le Couppey (F.), L'AGILITÉ, Twenty-Five Progressive Studies for the Piano, Op. 20, edited and revised by Thomas F. Dunhill, 1/6 net.

Augener
McNaught (W.), THE SILENT LAMPLIGHTERS, Unison Song with Actions, words and actions by Mary Adamson, 3d. Novello

Masson (Robert), A MEMORY, Song, words by Dorothy Frances Gurney after the French of Sully Prudhomme, 1/6 net. Novello

Masson (Robert), LIGHT, Song, words by V. D. Goodwin, 1/6. Novello

Masson (Robert), Two Songs: SUMMER DAY, AT PARTING, 2/ net. Novello

Morley (Thomas), OUR BONNY-BOOTS COULD TOUT IT, Canzonet, from 'Canzonets and Little Short Airs to Five and Six Voices,' London, 1597, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. Novello

NEWSPAPERS AND ADVERTISING.

It seems to me that X. injures his case by his sweeping generalizations about the "cheap Press" in his article in last week's *Athenæum* on 'Business.' He gives no indication what he includes under that term. Does it cover all the penny daily papers, or refer only to the halfpenny ones? Or are there good and bad at each price? The form of his argument presupposes that it applies to the great majority of the "cheap Press," for at the end of it, after two or three unflattering culinary metaphors, we learn that "there are clean kitchens." X., however, offers no indications how these may be recognized. Surely he should do this if his article is to be of service to the individual who wishes to act according to the best light that he possesses.

Again, X. says that our cheap Press would be well lost "if it can only be maintained by an institution so largely parasitic as advertising." Is not this a very grudging admission of the legitimacy of any form of advertising? In my view, a paper renders its purchasers a service when, through its advertisement columns, it brings to their notice things which they are glad to know, but of which they would otherwise have been ignorant. Does X. consider that a newspaper proprietor does wrong in accepting payment for these advertisements from the persons for whom they are inserted? And if the income from these advertisements enables the proprietor to expend more upon the reading matter in his paper, either by increasing its quantity or improving its quality, the purchasers of the paper, who get the benefit of this improvement, have contributed towards it by also purchasing the things advertised—whether a ticket for a railway excursion, a new book, or a pair of boots. It is true that, as appears from proceedings from time to time in the Courts, a certain section of the Press is willing to praise or blame an article according to whether it receives or does not receive an advertisement relating to it; but in every large body of men there will be some actuated by low motives, and I hope that the papers adopting such practices form but a small percentage of the whole. And is this a failing especially of the "cheap Press"? J. T.

* * Our contributor X. has asked for space to reply to J. T. next week, but desires at once to thank him for his communication. In our next issue we shall also reply to the comment of "Educationist" on our notice of Dr. Guest's lecture on National Training.

Literary Gossip.

OUR co-operative scheme progresses, and we ask those numerous friends who have been kind enough to write us such encouraging letters, in addition to offering the use of their work and money, to accept our thanks. Many letters are put aside to be answered as soon as we have sent out the details of the business side of the scheme.

THE Editor of *The Quarterly Review* writes:—

"I have only just observed that in an obituary notice of Prebendary Fausset, in your issue of Jan. 2nd, you attribute to him an article on Eucken which appeared in *The Quarterly Review* for April, 1914. This is incorrect. The article in question was in two parts, one by Mr. Bernard Bosanquet, the other by Prof. Boyce Gibson of Melbourne."

MESSRS. LONGMANS will shortly publish, under the title of 'Our Comradeship with the Blessed Dead,' some addresses given by the Bishop of Kensington at St. Martin's, Trafalgar Square, in an endeavour to provide grounds of hope and comfort for those to whom the war has entailed a grievous legacy of pain and bereavement.

SIR J. G. FRAZER has made a selection from the Essays of Addison, and has provided them with a Preface and a few notes. The work is to form a couple of volumes of Messrs. Macmillan's well-known "Eversley Series," and will be published very shortly.

Messrs. Macmillan will also publish very shortly, at the price of 6d., a booklet by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, entitled 'The New Army in Training.'

MESSRS. LONGMANS will shortly publish as a pamphlet Prof. A. F. Pollard's lecture on 'The War: its History and Morals.' Prof. Pollard has had to repeat the lecture several times in London, and also in various towns.

MR. ARTHUR WAUGH has a little book of essays in the press, to be published during February by Mr. John G. Wilson, under the title 'Reticence in Literature.' The name is borrowed from an article contributed by the author to the first number of *The Yellow Book*, and the object of the volume as a whole is to offer a plea for the quieter qualities of creative literature—modesty, reticence, dignity, and the spirit of urbanity in letters.

MR. HUMPHREY MILFORD writes from the Oxford University Press:—

"With reference to your review of Prof. Scott's 'Life' of Flinders (*Athen.*, No. 4552, p. 73), I should be glad if you would state that this book (as are many of Messrs. Angus & Robertson's) is published in this country by me."

AMONGST the articles in the February issue of *Chambers's Journal* are 'Belgium as I Saw It,' by Viscount Santa Thyrsø; 'Tunis: a Coming Winter Resort,' by Mr. E. A. Reynolds-Ball; 'Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield,' by Sir Henry Lucy; 'The Russians in Business,' by Prof. E. H. Parker; and 'Safety of Life at Sea,' by Mr. W. O. Horsnail.

Harper's Magazine for February includes 'Washington after the War,' compiled and edited by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer from the unpublished diaries of John Hay; 'The Rescue of the Karluk Survivors,' by Mr. Burt M. McConnell; 'Climate and Civilization' (illustrated with maps), by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington; 'The Treasures of the Snow,' by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne; 'The Pin-Prick,' a story by Miss May Sinclair; and 'Shipmates of the Coral Sea,' by Mr. Norman Duncan.

SOME time ago an association was started in Tokyo under the name of the Japanese Civilization Society. Its objects are the instruction of the general public, and the introduction into Japan of healthy Western ideas. With this aim the Society—which resembles the University Extension Movement in this country—has undertaken the translation of selected works in every branch of knowledge. Among the books now rendered into Japanese are 'A Century of Intellectual Development' and 'A Century of Political Development,' by Mr. Hector Macpherson, both published by Messrs. Blackwood.

OWING to the recent death of Col. Prideaux, the arrangements for the production of the revised edition of his 'Bibliography of Stevenson' have been so far disorganized that no date of publication can at present be announced. Mr. Hollings, however, assures subscribers that no delay has been incurred that was not inevitable.

THE next volume—now almost ready—of the "Bibliographers' Handbooks" Series, which Messrs. Bell & Sons publish, deals with the works of Goldsmith, and, as in the case of the previous one, has been compiled by Mr. J. Herbert Slater, the editor of 'Book-Prices Current.'

IN our list of new books on the 16th inst. we gave the publisher of Mr. E. C. Childs's 'Interest and Effort' as "J. Baker" of Clifton, using a common abbreviation. Messrs. J. Baker & Son ask us to state that the style of their firm has not changed for 40 years.

WE regret to find that last week we transposed the names of the publishers of two novels by Florence Warden which we noticed together. 'Sir Penywern's Wife' is published by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co., and 'Cross Fires' by Messrs. Cassell.

DR. GEORG BRANDES has just completed a big work on Goethe, a parallel to his book on Shakespeare, which will be published next month by Messrs. Gylden-dal of Copenhagen.

LITTLE or no notice seems to have been taken of the death of Mr. T. W. Speight the novelist, who passed away on the first day of this year, aged 84. Mr. Speight was for forty years in the service of the Midland Railway Company, but retired in 1887. His first long novel, 'Brought to Light,' was published in 1867. For several years he wrote the short story for the Christmas Number of *The Gentleman's Magazine*. A short story from his pen appeared in the December issue of *Chambers's Journal*.

SCIENCE

The Home of the Blizzard: being the Story of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1914. By Sir Douglas Mawson. Illustrated in Colour and Black and White, also with Maps. 2 vols. (Heinemann, 1l. 16s. net.)

It will be indeed unfortunate if this splendid record of a memorable expedition should not be duly appreciated, because it appears at a time when the energies of the whole British race are absorbed in a mighty struggle. Its merits, however, are so conspicuous that they constitute a challenge to public attention; and the enterprise of the author and publisher will meet its full reward, if not at the moment, yet surely with the return of more peaceful times.

The venture is fitly described as an "Australasian Expedition." The leader is by birth an Australian, and four-fifths of his staff and of the ship's officers were born or educated in Australia or New Zealand. A similar proportion of the total funds was contributed by the Commonwealth and State Governments, or by individual Australians, so that the leader's task, as described by himself, of "rallying the sons of the younger son," was most successfully performed. We are sorry to gather from the financial statement in an Appendix that the expenses have not yet been entirely met.

The field of operations was one which would appeal most powerfully to the great Dominions in the South. It was the investigation of the northern face of the Antarctic Continent, which lies more than 2,000 miles to the south of Australia, and which, though revealed in a few fleeting glimpses over seventy years ago, had since remained unaccountably neglected. The scheme most wisely included the establishment, in sub-Antarctic waters at Macquarie Island, of a "halfway base" with wireless plant, which became so important to Australian meteorologists that the station is to be maintained, at least for a time.

A short résumé of Antarctic exploration, from 1839 to the present time, is given in an Appendix; and in our opinion this would have been more useful if it had been confined to a critical survey of the work of Dumont d'Urville and Wilkes—the two almost simultaneous "discoverers" of the region explored. It is true that their labours are of necessity mentioned and compared at the opening of the narrative; but Sir Douglas Mawson seems to us—no doubt unintentionally—to be hardly fair to either of them. In his maps some of the names given by the Frenchman reappear; but the position assigned to "Pointe Géologie" in the chart of the western sledge-party cannot be correct, for no island is marked, and D'Urville landed a party on an island off this point. His "Côte Clarie" has been proved by this expedition to be nonexistent in its charted position. But we

are not told here that his practice (in itself indefensible) was to enter fixed ice-barriers as land on the assumption—which was well founded—that land must lie behind them. The names given by Wilkes are here almost entirely ignored, probably because it was impossible to locate them on the meridians assigned by him. Even General Greely, the stoutest champion of Wilkes's accuracy, admits the uncertainty of his longitudes; and, although Sir Douglas considers that the land about his main base had not previously been seen, there is some reason to suppose that the "Piner's Bay" of Wilkes may be identical with Sir Douglas's Commonwealth Bay. At least, as we have just hinted, the question seems suitable for expert treatment in an Appendix. We are not disputing for a moment his right to name the place; the only criticism we have to offer on his admirable book is that the relation of his discoveries to those of his predecessors needs some further elucidation.

It was, indeed, the very vagueness of their description of these lands which made the present expedition a remarkable venture of faith. Its original plan was to land parties at three separate points on an ice-bound coast, which might be very difficult of approach, and to risk the chance of their being taken off in the following year. By a wise decision these were eventually limited to an eastern and a western party, in addition to the staff of five on Macquarie Island. The ship, named the *Aurora*, was an old sealer, which had been employed thirty years before in the rescue of Greely, and was now commanded by Capt. Davis, who had seen Antarctic service in the Shackleton Expedition. A start was made from Hobart on December 2nd, 1911; and, after a call at Macquarie Island to put ashore the wireless staff, the main party and its stores were landed at Commonwealth Bay by January 19th. The ship then proceeded westwards to find another landing-place for Mr. Wild and seven men, who were to form the western base. The season was now so late, and the sea so encumbered with ice, that the shore could not be reached, and this party had to take up its quarters on a vast ice-shelf, similar to the Great Ross Barrier, about seventeen miles from land. The ship then returned to Hobart, perilously short of coal and ballast; and her crew occupied the winter in taking soundings in sub-Antarctic waters.

The party at the main base consisted of eighteen men, who were housed in two huts joined together as one. Their climatic experiences in the following autumn and winter are probably unique in the history of Polar work, and are well expressed in the picturesque title chosen by Sir Douglas for his book. To judge from after-events, they were exceptionally fortunate in securing a fine and comparatively calm fortnight for getting into quarters. The average wind-velocity at this base for the whole of the first year was close upon 50 miles an hour, or something between "a strong gale" and "a whole gale";

and Sir Douglas notes for comparison that the average annual wind-velocities of Europe are 10·3, and of Southern Asia 6·5 miles an hour. If there be added to this the fact that the mean temperature for the first year was but little above zero, it will be seen that life in Adelie Land, just within the Antarctic circle, is no child's play. Winds of 80 and 90 miles an hour for long periods were common, and occasionally rose in gusts to rates of 150 and even 200. When it is considered how immensely suffering from extreme cold is increased by even a moderate wind, it is a marvel that such excellent exploring work was accomplished at both bases. In winter the huts were completely buried in snow, which contributed greatly to their stability.

Undismayed by these rigorous conditions, or by the fact that they had rendered autumn depot-laying impossible, the leader arranged an extensive sledging programme for the coming summer. The unknown coasts were surveyed by separate parties east and west of the base; while another proceeded due south over the high plateau, reaching the vicinity of the Magnetic Pole. Sir Douglas himself with the dog-sledges, accompanied by Lieut. Ninnis and Mr. Mertz, went eastwards over the plateau, in order to explore the newly discovered King George V. Land, which they nearly succeeded in linking up with Oates Land, seen from Capt. Scott's ship, the *Terra Nova*, early in the previous year. The disaster to this party, by which Lieut. Ninnis and one sledge with more than half the food were lost in a concealed crevasse, occurred on December 14th, 1912, at a distance of 320 miles from the base, when they were on the eve of turning back. We have never read a more moving chapter in Polar adventure than that in which Sir Douglas describes his toilsome homeward march, the loss of his second companion on January 7th, 1913, and his own lonely struggle for over a month with hunger and exhaustion, until, restored by a food-depot which he providentially found on a snow-cairn, he reached the hut on February 8th. The dangers of the ice-plateau for a single traveller, supported only in case of accident by the harness of his sledge, may well be imagined. After some days of solitude Sir Douglas fell 14 ft. into a crevasse, fortunately without breaking the rope or dragging the sledge after him. A first attempt to escape by climbing the rope was foiled by the breaking of the snow-lid, which again let him down to the full length. Then we read:—

"Exhausted, weak and chilled (for my hands were bare, and pounds of snow had got inside my clothing), I hung with the firm conviction that all was over except the passing. Below was a black chasm.... My strength was fast ebbing; in a few minutes it would be too late. It was the occasion for a supreme attempt. New power seemed to come as I addressed myself to one last tremendous effort. The struggle occupied some time, but by a miracle I rose slowly to the surface. This time I emerged feet first, still holding on to the rope, and

pushed myself out, extended at full length on the snow—on solid ground. Then came the reaction, and I could do nothing for quite an hour."

Sir Douglas returned to find that his ship had just left for the western base, after riding out a week's gale through the consummate seamanship of her captain, with the loss of her anchors. Six men had remained to prosecute the search; and the reduced party had to endure another stormy winter, returning home early last year.

In February, 1913, the *Aurora* succeeded in taking off Mr. Wild and his companions, whose adventures are admirably described by their leader and Dr. Jones in the second volume. The mainland in their neighbourhood, which they explored both to east and west, was named Queen Mary Land; and the western party succeeded in reaching Kaiser Wilhelm Land, discovered by the Germans under Drygalski in 1902, and also in ascending the Gaussberg—an isolated summit which rises from sea-level. Three chapters in the same volume are devoted to the adventures of the men on Macquarie Island, who remained there two years.

No Polar book ever written has surpassed these volumes either in sustained interest or in the variety of the subject-matter. The illustrations alone, over 300 in number, are well worth the price of the volumes. The expedition was fortunate enough to possess in Mr. Hurley a photographer whose work may even challenge comparison with the supreme artistry of Mr. Ponting of 'Scott's Last Expedition.' There are thirteen Paget colour-plates, reproduced with extraordinary success; and among eight other illustrations in colour, Mr. Harrison, of Mr. Wild's party, contributes four paintings of the western region, which represent in striking fashion the awful desolation surrounding that base. The first volume is almost entirely by Sir Douglas Mawson; with the help of his Antarctic Magazine editor, Dr. McLean—to whom he modestly ascribes "any literary style which it may possess"—he has told the story of the main expedition in that simple, straightforward way which is itself an art. The fortunes of the various sledge-parties and of the western and island bases are recounted with spirit by their respective leaders. While all are full of interest, the chapters by Mr. Wild and Mr. Bage are, perhaps, the best. The former, who is, we may add, a direct descendant of Capt. James Cook, has already spent five of the last fourteen years in exploring the Antarctic continent. The cartographical work at all three bases appears to have been most efficiently carried out; nothing can be better than the three maps in the pocket of the second volume. A short summary in an Appendix sets forth in barest outline some of the valuable scientific results obtained; and it is hoped to publish these before long in permanent form, if sufficient funds are forthcoming.

F. W. RUDLER.

We much regret to hear of the death on Saturday last of Mr. Frederick William Rudler in his seventy-fifth year, after a short illness. Mr. Rudler had been in retirement of late years in the village of Tatsfield, but kept up his scientific interests and his excellent reviews in our columns, mainly on his speciality, geology. In earlier years he wrote on a wider range of subjects, being a man of considerable cultivation, and master of an excellent style. Learned and precise, he always gave due weight to the views which did not coincide with his own. He added to his ample experience at the Museum of Practical Geology, of which he was Curator and Librarian from 1879 to 1902, a first-rate acquaintance with field-work, and he held several positions of importance in the world of science where his knowledge and geniality won him a host of friends.

Mr. Rudler was an old and devoted adherent of *The Athenæum*, which he read with attention every week, and an ideal contributor, being always trustworthy in the practical details which many forget, and often anticipating the demand for his expert pen.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 14.—The following were elected Fellows: Sir Robert Lorimer, and Messrs. Thomas Arthur Acton, Roger Charles Anderson, William Austin, Henry Balfour, James Berry, Percival Davis Griffiths, and Clement Oswald Skilleck.

Jan. 21.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. W. Page read a paper entitled 'Some Remarks on the Churches of the Domesday Survey.' One of the principal difficulties in the study of the entries relating to churches in the Domesday Survey is the omission of certain churches known to have existed in 1086. The majority of such churches, it will be found on examination, belonged to religious houses which apparently served them, and had either founded them without endowment or appropriated their endowments.

The entries in the Domesday Book for the western counties of Wessex are not placed under hundreds, but a reconstruction under hundreds shows that the ministration of the church was organized from small minsters or manorial churches at hundred manors and boroughs, or from the great religious houses. In Hampshire and the counties eastward the hundredal system, though still traceable, becomes obscured by the increasing number of manorial churches. The hundredal system for ecclesiastical purposes cannot be identified north of the Thames, though an organization from boroughs and other administrative centres is found.

In Essex there is evidence of few minsters, but many manorial churches. In East Anglia very different ecclesiastical conditions prevailed from those in Wessex. The Danes had probably obliterated all organized Christianity, so that when the Bishopric of Elmham was refounded in the latter half of the tenth century an entirely new organization was adopted. Traces of minsters at administrative centres can be found, but manorial or parish churches quickly spread, so that the number of them recorded in Domesday exceeds that of any other district. Churches are frequently entered on the lands of groups of freemen and others, and were presumably built and endowed by them or their ancestors, and by combinations of such groups. It is possible also that freemen of adjoining villas combined to found and endow churches.

In the north of Danish Mercia and north-west of English Mercia minsters at administrative centres were still fairly numerous; but in the southern parts of these districts they were becoming overshadowed by manorial churches. Occasionally we find priests at the great manors of the Danelaw, apparently ministering to their numerous manors and berewicks. Cambridge, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Western Hertford form a group of counties in which, for some reason, churches are very sparsely entered. In Yorkshire there were the minsters at York, Beverley, and Ripon; otherwise the ministration was by manorial churches.

By a reconstruction of the Domesday entries under the tenants of the time of Edward the

Confessor, it can be shown that in many instances the references to churches and priests occur only at one holding of a tenant, and that this was his place of residence. This may give a reason why in certain types of settlements the church still adjoins the manor house.

Mr. W. R. L. Lowe read a paper on 'The History of the Legend of St. Alban.' The story of St. Alban, and perhaps other Romano-British history and legend, possibly survived the overthrow of civilization by the barbarians in the south of France. Apparently all the places in France called after St. Alban, with two exceptions, are south and west of the region in which the barbarians changed the place-names. The legend of St. Alban seems to have spread throughout the Celtic parts of the Roman Empire, but the memory of it was lost in Britain and part of Gaul by reason of the Teutonic invasions. It was possibly brought back to this country by Benedict Biscop, in whose library Bede obtained much of his information.

HISTORICAL.—Jan. 21.—Prof. Firth, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Dr. G. W. Prothero upon 'The Causes of the Anglo-German Hostilities in 1914 from the Historian's Point of View.' Dr. Prothero described the growth of the German conception of the State, the growth and nature of militarism as the end and the expression of State-unity; and traced the change from the Bismarckian policy of the maintenance of the *status quo* by aid of military power, to the development of a policy of expansion, through *Weltpolitik*, which involved naval ambitions, and schemes for seeking through Austria a sphere of influence in the Balkans and Asia Minor. The meeting was very numerous and influentially attended.

The election was announced of Mrs. Brocklebank, Miss Churchill, and Messrs. Ray and Routledge as Fellows of the Society.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—Jan. 20.—Mr. W. H. Rylands, V.P., in the chair.

Dr. T. G. Pinches read a paper entitled 'The Ancestor-Worship of the Babylonians.' He pointed out that the subject of ancestor-worship in Babylonia could not be dissociated from the deification of their kings, from which it would seem to have sprung. The texts pointing to the existence of this custom belonged to what might be regarded as the middle period of Babylonian history—the time of the Dynasty of Ur, about 2300 B.C. Both deification and ancestor-worship presupposed belief in a future life, and, in fact, the people imagined that the faithful worshipper of his god went after death to dwell with him in his own special domain in the world to come. Numerous Babylonian hero-gods are mentioned by Berosus; but these all belong to the mythical period. Among those of a later date, referred to in the inscriptions, may be noted Sargon of Agadé, Naram-Sin, and still later, Dungi and Bûr-Sin his son. It is certain texts, in private hands, which give the clearest indications of the existence of ancestor-worship. In these we find instances of offerings made not only to Dungi and Bûr-Sin, but also to the apparently undefined ancestor of the dynasty, Sur-Engur (Ur-Engur), as well as to Enim-Nannar, son of Su-Sin (Gimil-Sin), who seems to have died young. Indeed, these inscriptions show that there was, in the royal families of Babylonia, a custom rather than a mere tendency to worship such members as had, by death, passed from this world, and were regarded as living in the realms of bliss with the god whom they more especially worshipped when alive. What ceremonies attended deification is not known; but one of the tablets quoted and translated enables us to see that the sacrifices to the deified kings and ancestors were made in the presence of the reigning king. It seems not improbable that the deification and worship of persons not of royal lineage were likewise customary, as deified kings had their votaries on earth during their lifetime, who joined their masters when their turn came to depart this life, and naturally shared in the honours paid to them.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 20.—Lieut.-Col. Morrison, President, in the chair.—Mrs. Walton Mellor was elected a Member.—The John Sanford Saltus Gold Medal was presented to Mr. W. J. Andrew.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper upon what is known as "the short-cross coinage," being the silver penny issued by Henry II. in 1180, which, although bearing his name and title as "Henricus Rex," was continued as the only currency in England by his successors Richard I., John, and Henry III. until 1247; but as there were several recoinages of the type during that period, the resulting variations in detail and workmanship

FINE ARTS

The Excavations at Babylon. By Robert Koldewey. Translated by Agnes S. Johns. (Macmillan & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

THIS elaborate book on the famous Babylon is sure to command much attention. The author has spent years exploring on the vast site, and has given us not only the actual facts ascertained, but also many hypotheses more or less plausible to explain curious objects of which we cannot easily grasp the use. It may be worth while to recall the main facts of the history of Mesopotamia to show how permanent is the interest that clings around the site of Babylon. By the average reader Babylon and Nineveh are not very clearly distinguished. In the Bible "great Babylon that I have built" figures in the history of Nebuchadnezzar and the adventures of Daniel far more than the "great city" Nineveh of the prophet Jonah. But in recent times Layard's "Nineveh" made an impression on the educated public of Europe that has wholly eclipsed Babylon. We now know that the latter is the older site, perhaps even the oldest inhabited site in the world, while Nineveh with its palaces is a comparatively upstart city, whose greatness does not seem to date earlier than about 1500 B.C. Before we go further we must, however, caution the reader that both these general appellations embrace a number, or rather a cluster, of newer cities, caused by the removal of monarchs from the dwellings of their predecessors in order to build a more splendid *Residenz* for themselves. That is a fashion which prevails even among the modern monarchs of Europe. But in ancient days the removal of the king to a new palace meant the removal of a great part of the population of the older city with him.

But to return: Babylon, situated on the larger and quieter Euphrates, with its later and longer inundation as compared with that of the more rapid and dangerous Tigris, seems to have been settled long before the appearance of the Semite stock by some population foreign to both Aryans and Semites, known to the author of the tenth chapter of Genesis as the children of Ham. These people, called by various names — Accadians, Sumerians, &c. — had reached a considerable civilization, shown by the invention of the cuneiform system of writing, adopted from them by Semites and Aryans (Persians), in which they wrote the language of the central column in the trilingual Behistun inscription. They also discovered various methods of weaving, of which carpets seem to have been a boon transmitted through the ages and nations to the present day. Babylonian carpets were the early models of all the rest. When we hear of the first consolidated kingdom there, of which the evidence consists in a mass of inscribed bricks—the kingdom of Hammurabi, about 2500 B.C.—Semite influences and language

had already invaded it. But from the beginning to the very end there were pre-Semitic influences which made the civilization of Babylon markedly different from that of Nineveh. A nation or tribe as Semitic as the Hebrews made itself a settlement on the Tigris north-east of Babylon, and ultimately succeeded in conquering the whole of Mesopotamia and the lands as far as the Mediterranean, making Babylon its unwilling subject, and even destroying it more than once by way of punishment for insubordination. Ultimately, however, a new and powerful Babylonian empire was founded by Nabopolassar and his more famous son, the Nebuchadnezzar of Scripture, and this empire lasted till it was conquered by the Medes and Persians, and subsequently by Alexander the Great.

The discoveries of the present volume show nothing so splendid and attractive as the Ninevite bulls that adorn the halls of most of our museums. The art of Babylon was by no means so striking. In the first place there was a scarcity of stone for building material, so that it only occurs exceptionally amid the masses of bricks with which the Babylonians erected enormous palaces. But there was stone enough to be imported down the river on rafts if the people had had the artistic taste that decorated Nineveh or the palaces of the Persians at Persepolis. The restorations of Babylon's palaces from the ground plan and what can be inferred from remains of walls give us clumsy and gloomy buildings, not well lighted, with a poor and timid use of the arch, so that no one to-day would care to live in them. Even the famous "hanging gardens of Semiramis," which our author claims to have located, and which he explains very ingeniously, were an artificial mountain containing a great vaulted but dark chamber near the top. Over this was placed a deep layer of earth, holding groves of trees, the branches of which hung down from a great height over the windows and sides of the chambers. The irrigation of this lofty garden in summer, which (Greek authorities tell us) was done by some artificial method better than the mere carrying of water up by hand labour, is not discussed by Mr. Koldewey, but must have caused great difficulties.

As might be expected from brick materials, the remains of the really old settlement are very few. The author declares the site was prehistoric, which we readily believe, though he bases his belief on a reason which we do not accept, viz., that remains of stone arrowheads are found deep down close to the level of the present river. The Stone or Flint Age is a sign of primitive customs, but by no means necessarily of any great antiquity, as a moment's reflection would have told him. All the older terra-cotta figures or implements are very coarse and rude till we come to the Hellenistic strata, in which second-rate terra-cotta figures strike him as unexampled in grace and beauty. We suppose the translator must have so

enabled the late Sir John Evans, fifty years ago, to attempt to classify the coins in their chronological sequence, and to attribute to each of the four kings the variety current during his reign. Mr. Lawrence proffered the evidence of numerous contemporary records bearing upon his subject, which not only indicated considerable alteration in this classification, but also enabled him to date approximately the issue of all the eight classes into which he had now chronologically divided the series. He proved that in 1218 all the mints in the country, with the exception of six, were closed; and of these six, York and Winchester continued to coin for a short period only, and Durham survived for but a little longer, leaving London, Canterbury, and Bury St. Edmunds to supply the whole of the money required for England.

Major Raymond F. Boileau communicated the discovery of a short-cross coin of the London mint whilst his regiment, the 10th Royal Fusiliers, was digging trenches at East Donyland, near Colchester, on December 29th.

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus presented to the Society a set of the commercial centenary medals of New York.

The President exhibited a variety of the short-cross series reading *LOUDE CIVITAS* on the reverse; and Mr. William C. Wells five examples from dies of unusual character. Amongst other exhibitions were an angel of Henry VI., with trefails for the stops and a pierced cross for the mint-mark on the obverse only, weighing 79 grains, by Mr. Lawrence; a groat of Henry IV.'s light coinage, weighing 55½ grains, from a die on which the name of Richard II. had been altered to that of his successor, but of a type of which no coins are known of Richard II., by Mr. F. A. Walters; and a collection of medals and other memorials issued to commemorate the death of Charles I., by Miss H. Farquhar.

LINNEAN.—Jan. 21.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. Cranfield Wren was admitted a Fellow.—Phra Vanruk Picharn, Mr. Madabusi Srinivasa Ramaswami, and Mr. H. E. C. Campbell Wintle were elected Fellows.

Prof. W. J. Dakin submitted an account of the recent Percy Sladen Trust Expedition, carried out under his direction, to investigate the structure and fauna of the Abrolhos Islands. The islands are situated 40-50 miles off the coast of West Australia. They are interesting because of the almost complete lack of knowledge concerning the marine fauna of that part of the world. In addition, however, they possess many peculiar features of their own. Although they are coral islands (the most southern in the world), the land fauna is decidedly continental, and indicates a comparatively recent connexion with the mainland of Australia. The collections have not yet been worked out, but not the least interesting of the discoveries is a new species of *Enteropneusta*, *Ptychodera pelsarti*, closely allied to varieties of *P. flava*. This is the first *Enteropneust* known from the West Coast of Australia.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'The Nature and Aims of the Art of Sculpture,' Sir C. Eastlake.
- Royal Institution, 5.—General Meeting.
- British Academy, 5.30.—'A Judeo-Aramean Community at Elephantine during the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.,' Lecture III., Canon A. van Hoonacker.
- Society of Engineers, 7.30.—Mr. Norman Scorgie's Presidential Address.
- Aristotelian, 8.—'Conflicting Obligations in the State,' Mr. G. H. D. Cole.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Oil, their Production and Manufacture,' Lecture II., Dr. F. M. Perkin.
- TUES. Horticultural, 3.—'Keeping Orchards Clean,' Prof. H. Maxwell-Lefroy.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'Muscle in the Service of Nerve,' Lecture III., Prof. C. S. Sherrington.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Sugar and the War,' Mr. E. R. Davson. (Colonial Section.)
- WED. Royal Academy, 4.—'Archaic Greek Sculpture,' Sir C. Waldstein.
- Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'Reims Cathedral,' Mr. Aymer Vallance.
- Entomological, 8.
- Geological, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Imperial Industrial Development after the War,' Mr. O. C. Heale.
- Vikings, 8.30.—'A Neglected Source of the Icelandic Sagas,' Miss B. S. Philippotts.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 5.—'Modern Theories and Methods in Medicine: Methods and Results, Lecture III., Mr. H. G. Pinner.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Discontinuous Fluid Motion past a Bent Plane, with Special Reference to Aeroplanes Problems,' Prof. G. H. Bryan and Mr. R. Jones: 'On the Spectra of Ordinary Lead and Lead of Radio-active Origin,' Mr. T. R. Merton: 'On the Viscosity of the Vapour of Iodine,' Mr. A. O. Rankine.
- Linnean, 6.—'A New Well-Petrified Fossil: Wood or Bark? Angiosperm or Gymnosperm?' Dr. Marie Stopes: 'Brachydactylus as an Example of Mendelian Inheritance,' Dr. H. Drinkwater.
- University College, 8.15.—'The Philosophy of Nietzsche,' Lecture I., Dr. A. Wolf.
- British Academy, 8.30.—'A Judeo-Aramean Community at Elephantine during the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.,' Lecture III., Canon A. van Hoonacker.
- University College, 6.—'Channon de Roland,' Lecture III., Prof. L. M. Brandin.
- Chemical, 8.30.—'Metallo-Compounds of Cobalt and Nickel,' Mr. A. U. Pickering; and other Papers.
- FRI. Historical Association, 5.—'Norman London,' Prof. F. M. Stenton.
- Philological, 8.—'Origin of Americanisms,' Prof. R. H. Thornton.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Science and Industrial Problems,' Prof. A. W. Croxall.

rendered *unvergleichlich*. But we are not sure of her translation, which we cannot test without having the original before us. Certainly in one place, where the author talks of a scene in the "Dom" of Syracuse, the rendering *dome* is the mistake of a schoolgirl. More serious is the constant obscurity of descriptions, which may just as well be owing to the style of the German author as to the failure of his translator to reproduce his meaning. We are tempted to cite an instance or two to justify our criticism. But we by no means underrate the difficulty of making a German author clear, or of conveying technical terms from one language into another: "The handles of the alabastron are typical; they are semi-circular pierced discs placed on a small flat surface which projects slightly, broadening from below, and look like a rag hanging down." The last two clauses are not the least explained by the accompanying picture. Again, in the description of a bell of burnt clay, which has, indeed, a clapper (but how could it have any resonance?), we read: "It looks like a pointed beaker, but it is always perforated at the base, and near the hole it has two projections, which are fashioned like animals' heads, and may have served for suspension," &c. Here again the picture only adds to our perplexity, for the hole is at the narrow top of the bell, not at the broad base, which ought to be, of course, open, and may be so. A picture of a bell standing on its broad base does not show the aperture left by the absence of the bottom. Here is the account of the artificial irrigation which goes on now in Babylonia: "A huge leather bag is raised to the top of a short incline of about thirty grades by an ox, where its funnel end, closed during the ascent by a cord at the top, automatically empties itself into the irrigating channel." This mysterious automatic action must, we fear, be due to some misconception on the part of the translator.

We look for traces of the influence of Babylon upon the West, especially through early Phœnician trade, and find but little. The covering of the dead with gold masks occurs. Quite the most peculiar and striking decoration is that of setting a row of animals on an enamelled brick wall, each brick of which was designed beforehand to fill its place. Thus we have a row of lions admirably drawn; then a row of bulls, not by any means so good—perhaps the breed in those days differed widely from ours; and lastly a monster called a *sirrush*, which with a quadruped form has the mouth and tongue of a serpent, two feet, the claws of a bird, a long tail with a sting at the end, and a covering of scales—altogether a quaint and fantastic monster, and very decorative on the enamelled wall, with a border of coloured bricks along the top. This elegant decoration might well suggest effective modern imitations. To enter into further detail regarding the pottery and the use of precious stones would take us beyond the limits of a review in this journal.

Bernini, and Other Studies in the History of Art. By Richard Norton. (Macmillan & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

MR. NORTON'S studies in the history of art have many merits, and not the least is that they mingle in the same volume, and sometimes in the same essay, sympathetic criticisms of ancient and of Renaissance art. They thus help to bridge the gulf which for too many students exists between the two. Above all, he does not glorify the one at the expense of the other, but makes use of the contrast to emphasize characteristic merits rather than defects. Perhaps the most difficult task essayed by the author is that of justifying the artistic ways of Bernini to a modern student; but he offers convincing testimony to the genius of Bernini as a sculptor in the twenty-five clay models which he reproduces. Many of these sketches or designs are of admirable freshness and vigour, and are much easier to appreciate than the elaborate marble creations into which they ultimately developed. It is, however, easier to realize that the art of Bernini represents a genuine religious reaction against the paganism of the Renaissance than to appreciate the expression of his ideas in such a work as the St. Theresa. Here the religious intention of the artist may be obvious enough in the ecstatic figure of the fainting saint, whatever one may feel as to its appropriateness to sculpture; but the smirking angel, with its suggestion of Cupid's dart, it is very hard to take as giving expression to any genuine feeling. Mr. Norton's defence of such a treatment, however eloquent, is almost as much a *tour de force* as the sculptor's own work. An interesting appendix to this essay is a reproduction of Bernini's sketch designs for the Piazza di San Pietro and its colonnades; these show a remarkable combination of mysticism and imagination with care and exactness in practical details.

The discussion of portraits is an attempt to analyze the essential distinctions between the portraiture of Ancient Egypt, of Greece, and of Rome; but a more detailed study from one who has so sympathetic an appreciation of many phases of art would have been welcome. The chief difficulty is to discriminate whether these distinctions are mainly to be found between different national arts, or between different stages and strata in the same art; for example, the homely realism of the "Sheikh el-Beled" is contemporary with the idealized majesty of Kephse; and there is perhaps more difference between the head of Pericles and the Olympian boxer than any that we can find between Hellenic and Roman art. Nor does it help to assert, even in a certain sense, that "the Pericles is as realistic as the Corbulo"; such a refining on accepted terms is bewildering. There may be much in Mr. Norton's statement that "no matter who may be the persons represented... it is not possible to carve or paint them except in two ways, as an embodiment of thought or as an embodiment of action." A detailed comparative

study of portraiture in ancient and modern art should lead to very interesting results, and Mr. Norton might well undertake it.

The essay entitled 'Phidias and Michael Angelo' suffers to some extent from a desire to compare the incomparable. The selection is probably due to a desire to place side by side the greatest names in Greek and Italian art. But apart from an attempt—which Mr. Norton does not, of course, make—to appraise the relative merit of the two as artists, the selection of Phidias for comparison with Michael Angelo does not seem very happy. A closer and more instructive analogy can be found in those works of Hellenistic art which Michael Angelo himself admired; it was from them, for instance, that he derived his insistence on muscular development; and it should be remembered that he found a sympathetic task in restoring the missing legs of the Farnese Heracles—a work which Mr. Norton characterizes as "the ugliest and most brutal work preserved to us from antiquity." Michael Angelo's imagination is doubtless of a different quality; but the forms in which it found expression facilitate a comparison with later Greek art.

The beautiful head of Athena found in the American excavations at Cyrene is introduced in this volume to a wider circle. The author's date for it, the earlier years of the fourth century B.C., is well founded; the head may even be a little earlier. Its attribution to a local Cyrenaic school, however, lacks confirmation at present. Many statues were doubtless produced locally; but such as are known to us mostly reflect the influences current elsewhere in Greece.

The last essay is a more detailed study in attribution, and is addressed rather to specialists; it attempts to make a list of the authentic works of Giorgione, and challenges the methods and results of previous critics such as Morelli and Mr. Berenson. There will probably never be agreement about these matters; but Mr. Norton states his evidence and conclusions clearly and with evident knowledge.

The volume is illustrated throughout with numerous and excellent photographic reproductions.

WAR RELIEF EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

BELGIAN SECTION.

THIS collection is largely made up of works which were already in the United Kingdom in exhibitions in Scotland and elsewhere, the Belgian exhibits from Venice having been so delayed in transit that they cannot, as was intended, be included in the show. The fact revealed by the catalogue that three-fifths of the artists are at present domiciled amongst us speaks eloquently of the claim on the public interest made by such an occasion, and it appears as though the buyers for English galleries outside London, amongst others, might utilize the opportunity. The organizers of the exhibition, and M. Paul Lambotte, Directeur des Beaux-Arts at Brussels, who assisted them, are to be congratulated, in the circumstances, on having achieved a pleasing representation of modern Flemish art.

Comparing it with the official displays of our own art frequently brought together without any difficulty, we feel that its unpretentiousness is a decided charm. Such claims to attention as these pictures make are based on their painterlike qualities only; the lay public is neither dazzled by a display of vain elaboration on the one hand, nor flouted by contempt for its more reasonable demands on the other. Modern Flemish art is not, on the whole, marked by great severity or lofty ambition. Genial rather than distinguished, it unites a frank desire to please with an honest interest in workmanlike execution.

The exhibition includes several works by artists of European reputation, such as M. Albert Baertsoen's group of etchings, Nos. 876-85; the large canvas by M. Émile Claus, *La Récolte de Pommes* (913), and the well-known grisaille painting, *L'Encens* (939), by M. Fernand Khnopff. With the last-named work may be grouped M. Jean Delville's *Orpheus* (930) and M. Émile Fabry's *Portrait de Madame X.* (931), as representing a certain minority who, in the research for close, if somewhat thin draughtsmanship, abjure the racial preference for paint unctuously used without too much thought for anything beyond the pleasure of forcible execution. *Réverie* (953), by M. André Cluysenaar, may be taken as fairly representative of this staple product of Belgian ateliers, and is far superior to his large nude *Regrets* (954) alongside. *La Porte du Béguinage de Lierre* (938) reveals similar qualities in landscape; while M. Charles Mertens's *The Hall* (946), showing virtuosity with rather greater intimacy, recalls the interiors of the Dutch painter Kuehl. If we might be permitted to describe the works of painters little known to the English public in terms of their nearest affinities, we might suggest the quality of tone achieved by M. Albert Claes in *Sous la Neige* (955) by evoking the name of Mr. Muhrman, the clear-cut vision and execution of his totally different *Le Dévidoir* (921) by the work of Madame Renée Finch, while M. Isidore Opsomer would appear to have definitely followed Fritz Thaulow in his etching in colour, *La Porte Bleue* (869).

An accomplished still-life painting in a very warm scheme of colour which is yet distinctly decorative is shown by M. Michel Sterckmans, *Nature Morte* (915). Its well-controlled scheme of tone and steady draughtsmanship prevail over the more emotional use of colour of M. Alfred Verhaeren's *Tapis Rouge* (914) just beneath it. Miss Alice Ronner's *Roses* (911) is as lavishly gorgeous as M. Verhaeren's orgy of primaries, and displays a "cuisine" more elaborate. It is the most satisfactory of her exhibits, better balanced and more compact in design than *Le Plateau de Laque* (949), but even at her best she has not the sureness and authority of M. Sterckmans.

The only works, indeed, which we might prefer to this modest still-life are two landscapes by M. Auguste Donnay: *La Vallée d'Ourthe* (847) and *Les Coteaux de Mérys, Ourthe* (866). Both of these—the former in particular—have the note of distinction which we indicated above as not specially characteristic of latter-day Belgian art. Here, again, we might hint the flavour of an unknown talent by mention of the somewhat similar work of the late Spencer Gore. In 'La Vallée d'Ourthe' M. Donnay reveals a like sensitiveness to delicate relations of colour, a similar charm of sentiment, and apparently unconscious research of pattern. His *Neige en Condroz* (844) is less unconscious and more stylistic, and his other contributions are distinctly below the standard of the works already noticed. M. Marcel

Jefferys's *Fête des Ballons*, which has the place of honour among the paintings, is difficult to criticize except by the obvious objection that it is on too large a scale. The subject is happily chosen enough, and the painting has certain impressionistic virtues which, coming to us as innovations, have been highly prized in the past, even when the lightness of touch and suggestion of movement were accompanied, as here, by considerable flimsiness of structure. It seems hard to say that we are now less generous because the picture is spontaneous and looks the result of independent research rather than imitation.

Meunier's dramatic group *Le Grison* (999) is the principal exhibit among the sculpture, and his influence is shown in much of the surrounding work. M. Thomas Vincotte in an energetic *Torse d'Homme* (1004) and a genial bust of *Le Professeur Chandelon de l'Université de Liège*, and M. Égide Rombaux in his suavely complex and frankly undignified *L'Épouantail* (898), are even more typical of modern Belgian sculpture, which is always confident and direct in handling, even when, as occasionally, it declines from the robustly genial, and becomes positively coquettish in its obvious allurements.

PORTRAITS OF BRITISH COMMANDERS.

"ARMA VIRUMQUE": it is not by accident that this famous classical tag proclaims what has ever been one of the functions of the arts of peace—to celebrate the fame of masters of the art of war. The present exhibition at the Fine-Art Society's Galleries provokes speculation whether, after the war, its great captains will enter into the field of art patronage now inadequately occupied by plutocrats, and it cannot be said to allay anxiety as to their instinctive wisdom in the choice of painters. A well-known Sargent of the middle period (*General Sir Ian Hamilton*, No. 6) is one of the painter's successes, and in such surroundings brings home his immense superiority—not, perhaps, over all his contemporaries, but over all his rivals as a fashionable portrait painter. The ease and certainty of its draughtsmanship seem the more admirable now that the picture has toned a little—toned, indeed, almost disquietingly in consideration of the period of years which have elapsed since its completion. Mr. Arthur Garratt in his portrait of *Admiral Sir Percy Scott* (21) has painted the head with a certain homely sincerity which, to some extent, redeems a bad technique. Mr. Glyn Philpot is more hesitating than usual in his *Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Miles* (27), but shows some painterlike sense; and we find ourselves tolerantly disposed towards a copy of Herkomer's *Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Fisher*. This does not look as though the standard of painting in official portraiture were advancing much. It does not advance. Of two evils we are almost inclined to prefer the lifeless, crumbling touch of Mr. St. Helier Landor to the slipperiness of Mr. P. A. Laszlo. On the other hand, the best of the latter painter's contributions, the portrait of *Major-General the Hon. Julian Byng* (23), looks rather more like a soldier than most of the presentments of Mr. Landor's sitters, though the type of soldier suggested tends rather to the German than the English ideal.

But while, from an artistic point of view, the exhibition is not very encouraging, it is obvious that national heroes must be painted. Here are documents of a sort for the development of a Jellicoe or a Kitchener legend, and who can doubt that they may be prized by their owners?

Musical Gossip.

At the Orchestral Concert for Young People in the Æolian Hall last Saturday afternoon, Weber's 'Euryanthe' Overture was rendered with marked spirit under the direction of Miss Gwynne Kimpton. Master Mischa Violsky, a violinist of some promise, played Spohr's Concerto "in modo d'una scena cantata," showing musical feeling. The music sounded very old, but it is ably written for the instrument. Miss Mary Leighton, who sang a Gluck air, has a good voice, which only needs further training.

THE programme of the London Orchestral Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall on Monday evening included Haydn's Symphony in G, No. 12 of the "London" Symphonies. An admirable performance was given under the direction of M. Mlynarski. If one listens to the music in the right spirit, the work cannot fail to please, it is so genial and so admirably scored. The slow movement opens with a fine theme which was evidently in Beethoven's mind when he wrote his Sonatas, Op. 10, No. 1, and Op. 110.

A Suite in E flat, Op. 9, by Stojowski, the well-known pianist, proved interesting. It opens with four variations on a serious theme, noticeable for its three-bar rhythm; of the variations the last two are the best. The composer, however, was heard to greater advantage in the two other sections, an 'Intermède Polonais' and a 'Réverie' leading to a 'Cracovienne.' The first is graceful and tastefully scored. There are charm and Eastern atmosphere in the 'Réverie,' and no lack of animation in the Finale.

Weber's 'Freischütz' Overture and Brahms's Symphony in D were the opening and closing numbers of a well-selected and reasonably short programme.

MR. FREDERIC DELIUS's tone-poem 'Paris' was performed at the fourth Royal Philharmonic Concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday evening. There is deep thought in the music, in which the subjective element is stronger than the objective. To the composer it all has meaning, no doubt, but a little more help than the words prefixed to the score would help the listener to follow the varied moods. It is a thoroughly original work, and impressive. Mr. Delius has also a style in harmony, and scoring of his own. Mr. Thomas Beecham was the conductor of the evening, and he is Mr. Delius's best interpreter.

The programme included Borodin's Symphony in D minor. In this work the composer does not seem altogether at his ease. The form is classical, but the thematic material is romantic and at times very Oriental. The first movement is peculiar and unequal in merit; the slow movement is beautiful, and the Scherzo and Finale are marked by life and spontaneity.

The programme also included Dr. Ethel Smyth's vigorous Overture to 'The Wreckers,' which was received with warmth.

M. Sapellnikov played the solo part of Liszt's Second Concerto in A. His First in E flat is of its kind clever and brilliant. The one in question has never taken hold of the public. The piano part is very showy, and M. Sapellnikov's performance was brilliant, but Schumann and Grieg have given us Concertos of far higher quality.

A LECTURE was given on Wednesday afternoon at South Molton Street by Mr. F. Clutsum on his invention of the "Cradle Keyboard," so called from the action which causes the keys to rock after the manner of

a cradle. Staccato notes and delicate passages come out with singular clearness; moreover, the volume of tone is strengthened in loud passages. Miss Irene Scharrer played various pieces, first on a grand provided with this new action, and afterwards on a Bechstein grand; and the difference was perceptible. The touch of the instrument is light, and at the close of the lecture-recital we convinced ourselves practically of this fact.

MR. STERLING MACKINLAY'S Operatic Society will give a performance this evening of Florian Pascal's Japanese operetta 'The Jewel's Maiden Queen' at the King's Hall, King Street, Covent Garden, in aid of the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund.

THE programme of the concert to-morrow evening at South Place will be devoted to Johann Sebastian Bach. Whole evenings have, of course, been occupied with the 'Matthew' Passion and the Mass in B minor; but we are inclined to think that the chamber concert in question will be the first of its kind. The programme is excellent: it includes the Overture (Suite) in B minor for flute (Mr. Albert Fransella), the Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue, and the Violin Concerto in E. The first is of light character, but the other two rank among Bach's greatest creations.

MR. DONALD FRANCIS TOVEY will give six Beethoven Recitals at Æolian Hall: four in the afternoon—on February 4th, 6th, 13th, and 27th; and two in the evening—on February 11th and 18th. The series is in aid of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Committee for Music in War-Time.

ERNST VON LENGYEL, who has just died at New York at the age of 21, was a remarkable prodigy as a pianist. Hungarian by birth, he made his début in Budapest when only 5 years old. He was first heard in London at a London Symphony Orchestral Concert (November 18th, 1907). His performances of Liszt's E flat Concerto and Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue showed that he was an exceptionally gifted executant; moreover, he gave promise of becoming a great artist. Liszt, Clara Schumann, and Joachim all appeared in public at an early age, yet all lived to a ripe old age. But they were under wise guidance, and travelling was, in their day, on a scale very different from the long tours and journeys of modern times.

THE death is announced of Ernst de Munck, an excellent violoncellist. He was born at Brussels in 1840, and at the age of 15 came to London and joined Jullien's orchestra which toured through the provinces. In 1868 he was in Paris, and became a member of the famous Maurin Quartet, the first to give performances in that city of Beethoven's late quartets. De Munck was heard in London at the Musical Union and at the Popular Concerts. He was appointed Professor at the Guildhall School of Music, and later at the Royal Academy of Music. He married Carlotta Patti, the sister of Madame Adelina Patti, with whom he toured round the world.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK

- SUN. Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Sunday Concert Society, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
- MON. Island Kursaal Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
- TUES. Donald Tovey's Beethoven Recital, Æolian Hall.
- London Trio, 8.30, Æolian Hall.
- FRI. Leighton House Concert, 8.30, Leighton House.
- SAT. — Donald Tovey's Beethoven Recital, Æolian Hall.
- Nettle Chapel's Matinee (Dances and Music), 2.30, Parish Hall, Maylebone.
- Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
- Royal Choral Society, 'Mikawatha', 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Royal Institution, 2.—'Music: To Untrained Listeners', Lecture I, Dr. H. Walford Davies.

DRAMA

Four Plays of the Free Theater: The Fossils. By François de Curel.—*The Serenade.* By Jean Jullien.—*Françoise' Luck.* By Georges de Porto-Riche.—*The Dupe.* By Georges Ancey. Translated, with an Introduction, by Barrett H. Clark. (Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd Co., \$1.50 net.)

THE Théâtre Libre of 1887-96, according to Mr. Barrett H. Clark, "was to the French drama of the past quarter century what the Reformation was to Christianity; André Antoine was its Martin Luther." This claim seems justifiable only if we are prepared to admit the complete supersession of Luther by his posterity. In his enthusiastic Introduction Mr. Clark, briefly supported by M. Brieux, and flanked by a 'Sonnet à Antoine' by M. Edmond Rostand, makes a brave claim for the Théâtre Libre. His case would have seemed more convincing if he had not given us translations of four representative plays.

We freely admit the good work of M. Antoine's theatre. It delivered French drama from that heavy hierophant, Francisque Sarcey. It initiated a more natural school of acting, and liberated the stage from a number of unnecessary conventions. It made it possible for dramatists with original ideas to express them in a less restricted manner.

The Théâtre Libre, in fact, gave to French dramatists everything except ideas. Its supreme product, self-acknowledged, was M. Brieux. Its successes, as we have them here, are concerned with the old triangular problem, and are only to be distinguished from the plays of Sardou by their simpler plots and less conventional technique. In 'The Fossils,' by Vicomte François de Curel, a woman is the mistress of a father and his son. In 'The Serenade,' by Jean Jullien, a woman and her daughter are both the mistresses of one man. In the first we have the familiar type of the nobleman ready to make great sacrifices lest his line should die out. The second merely follows the traditions of French farce, except that a woman is allowed to make some of the jokes—such as they are. Yet M. Henri Céard, a critic and a dramatist, could speak of

"this revolutionary 'Serenade,' which destroyed forever the conventional virginity of *ingénues* on the stage, and by its happy delineation of the average bourgeois created at once that type of play which has since been termed the Théâtre-Libre play."

'Françoise' Luck' is little better. This one-act play contains some charming dialogue with that peculiarly light and witty touch which the French alone know how to apply; but the little comedy of complaisance is dramatic only in intention. 'The Dupe' is more successful. The psychology of the forgiving wife who allows herself to be robbed and dishonoured over and over again is convincing. The character of her match-making mother is, however, a trifle incongruous.

The Théâtre Libre is, in fact, already considerably out of date. Its founder has,

we believe, gone into bankruptcy, because he had high ideals of stage production. The whole experiment was, however, worth the cost, and the principal contribution in France to that ferment of activity in literature and drama which characterized the eighteen-nineties.

Mr. Clark's translations are accurate, but at times so literal as to ignore the special turns of English where they differ from French idiom.

THE STAGE SOCIETY's performances of Farquhar's 'The Recruiting Officer' at the Haymarket last Sunday evening and Monday afternoon illustrated the invigorating influence of good modern methods of production upon a play now out of date. A minimum of necessary omissions did not disguise its original flavour, the five short acts being rearranged as three longish ones. In place of the 'Granadeer-March' prescribed in Farquhar's stage-directions there were frequent repetitions of "Over the hills and far away," which dates in its entirety from 'The Beggar's Opera' (1728), while 'The Recruiting Officer,' with one verse of it, is more than twenty years older. There is good reason to suppose that Capt. Plume is Farquhar himself; for we know that the play was suggested by his visit to Shrewsbury in the capacity of a recruiting officer. But tradition is mute as to the original of Sergeant Kite, though he and Capt. Brazen are to an appreciable extent the successors of the artful valet and the dashing captain of an earlier dramatic convention.

Mr. Nigel Playfair's Sergeant Kite was a joyful performance, and most amusing in the abbreviated fortune-telling scene. The other parts were ably performed, without any striking individual successes. We are a little puzzled as to the exact motives of the Stage Society in producing this satire at this particular moment. Is it intended as a hit at the "moral suasion" school of recruiters?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. P. B.—F. H. E.—S. L.—E. S.—Received.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

FEBRUARY.

THE RAPE OF BELGIUM—AND THE 'PLAN' THAT FAILED.

Vice-President of the Institute of International Law.

THE SOURCE OF GERMANY'S MIGHT.

By Colonel A. Keene, D.S.O.

NATIONAL OR VOLUNTARY SERVICE?

(1) 'THE MIDDLE WAY': a Reply to Colonel Maude and a Proposal.

(2) RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF RECRUITING.

AN INTERRUPTED SKETCHING TOUR IN BAVARIA: some unexpected Experiences in August.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMERICAN NOTE.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NEAR EAST.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION FROM THE GREEK POINT OF VIEW. (With a Map.)

SCIENCE AND LOGIC.

THE "NEW POLICY" OF LICENSING REFORM: Two Replies to Mr. Alexander Part.

(1) A REPLY FROM A BREWER.

(2) A REPLY FROM A PROHIBITIONIST.

TEMPERANCE REFORM IN RUSSIA.

LE COMTE DE MUN.

NIETZSCHE AND DARWINISM.

THE IMMORALITY OF THE MODERN BURGULAR STORY AND BURGULAR PLAY.

ENGLAND'S "COMMERCIAL WAR" ON GERMANY: a Conversation in Spain.

THE BAHAI MOVEMENT: with some Recollections of Meetings with Abdul Baha.

TIMBER SUPPLIES AND THE WAR.

Head of the Forestry Department, Edinburgh University.

ALSACE-LORRAINE A YEAR AGO: Impressions of a French-American.

London: Spottiswoode & Co., Ltd., 5, New Street Square.

WHY NOT CALL IN AN EXPERT?

THOSE who possess gardens frequently need expert advice on one or other of the many problems with which they are confronted. Which bulbs to grow—what varieties of roses are the best for a particular garden—how to increase the fertility of the soil—how to prevent disease.

Such advice in all subjects appertaining to the art and science of

Present Day Gardening

may be obtained—at a cost of threepence per week—by subscribing to the

Gardeners' Chronicle

(THREEPENCE WEEKLY)

The Leading Horticultural Journal of the World.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR.

Subscription - 15s. per annum, post free.

A specimen copy sent free on application to:
The Publisher (Dept. M.), 41, Wellington Street,
Strand, London, W.C.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S LIST.

NOW READY.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S IMPORTANT NEW NOVEL **DELIA BLANCHFLOWER**

420 pages. Crown 8vo, 6s.

With Frontispiece by FRED PEGRAM.

This latest work is primarily a love-story of much beauty and charm, but the tense emotional conflict through which the plot moves to its impressive end is concerned with the very latest developments of problems and issues now dominating the public mind.

SIX SHILLINGS EACH.

THE WHITE HORSES

Halliwell Sutcliffe

The author's characteristic style here gives charm to a romantic story from a period of English history somewhat earlier than those which he has previously treated with distinguished success.

THE BLIND SPOT

Justus M. Forman

"One of the best and most earnest of Mr. Forman's essays of fiction."—*Scotsman*.

THE INTRUDER

Harold Bindloss

Another fine, breezy, healthy tale of love and adventure in a land where all is fresh.

NESBIT'S COMPACT

Paul Trent

A powerful and holding story of love and adventure, plot and counterplot, told in Mr. Trent's clear style, and well worth reading.

BONES

Edgar Wallace

Mr. Wallace's admirers will hail with joyous shouts of welcome the reappearance of Mr. Commissioner Sanders and that delightful black scoundrel Bosambo. The author is at his best when dealing with his beloved West Africa and its dusky peoples.

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

Florence Warden

"Miss Warden has given us many exciting stories, but we think that this one may take its place among her very best."—*Bookseller*.

SUNSET AND DAWN

Effie Adelaide Rowlands

"A volume of absorbing interest."—*Globe*.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE **WINDSOR MAGAZINE**

FINELY ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE

THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY

NOTABLE PORTRAIT GALLERY

MEN OF MARK IN THE WAR

AND OTHER IMPORTANT WAR THEMES.

MAURICE HEWLETT'S

NEW ROMANCE 'A LOVER'S TALE'

COMPLETE STORIES BY

DORNFORD YATES O. G. D. ROBERTS BARRY PAIN L. G. MOBERLY
and many others

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S SEVENPENNY NOVELS.

Cloth gilt, with frontispiece and attractive wrappers in colours, **7d. net.**

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 THE GARDEN OF LIES | Justus M. Forman |
| 2 ANNA, THE ADVENTRESS | E. Phillips Oppenheim |
| 3 RAINBOW ISLAND | Louis Tracy |
| 4 THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL | Guy Boothby |
| 5 THE IMPOSTOR | Harold Bindloss |
| 6 THE LODGESTAR | Max Pemberton |
| 7 A STUDY IN SCARLET | A. Conan Doyle |
| 8 YOUNG LORD STRANLEIGH | Robert Barr |
| 9 THE MOTHER | Eden Phillpotts |
| 10 THE CRIMSON BLIND | Fred M. White |
| 11 WHEN I WAS CZAR | A. W. Marchmont |
| 12 IN WHITE RAIMENT | William Le Queux |
| 13 NOT PROVEN | A. and C. Askew |
| 14 A MAKER OF HISTORY | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 15 BUCHANAN'S WIFE | Justus M. Forman |
| 16 THE PILLAR OF LIGHT | Louis Tracy |
| 17 A BID FOR FORTUNE | Guy Boothby |
| 18 THE DUST OF CONFLICT | Harold Bindloss |
| 19 THE DAY OF TEMPTATION | William Le Queux |
| 20 TWO BAD BLUE EYES | "Rita" |
| 21 MR. WINGRAVE, MILLIONAIRE | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 22 THE CORNER HOUSE | Fred M. White |
| 23 IN STRANGE COMPANY | Guy Boothby |
| 24 THE SPORTING CHANCE | A. and C. Askew |
| 25 THE GOLD WOLF | Max Pemberton |
| 26 A DAMAGED REPUTATION | Harold Bindloss |
| 27 THE SOUL OF GOLD | Justus M. Forman |
| 28 THE MARRIAGE OF ESTHER | Guy Boothby |
| 29 BY WIT OF WOMAN | A. W. Marchmont |
| 30 LADY BARBARITY | J. C. Snaith |
| 31 THE SECRET | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 32 THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE | Louis Tracy |
| 33 THE SLAVE OF SILENCE | Fred M. White |
| 34 DARBY AND JOAN | "Rita" |
| 35 THE RED CHANCELLOR | Sir Wm. Magnay |
| 36 THE TEMPTRESS | William Le Queux |
| 37 PRO PATRIA | Max Pemberton |
| 38 THE FASCINATION OF THE KING | Guy Boothby |
| 39 WILD SHEBA | A. and C. Askew |
| 40 BY SNARE OF LOVE | A. W. Marchmont |
| 41 BENEATH HER STATION | Harold Bindloss |
| 42 HOPE, MY WIFE | L. G. Moberly |
| 43 THE MISSIONER | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 44 THE MESSAGE OF FATE | Louis Tracy |
| 45 THE WAYFARERS | J. C. Snaith |
| 46 TOMMY CARTERET | J. M. Forman |
| 47 DR. NIKOLA | Guy Boothby |
| 48 THE SUNDIAL | Fred M. White |
| 49 WILES OF THE WICKED | William Le Queux |
| 50 ACROSS THE WORLD FOR A WIFE | Guy Boothby |
| 51 A LOST LEADER | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 52 THE ETONIAN | A. and C. Askew |
| 53 HIS LADY'S PLEASURE | Harold Bindloss |
| 54 A COURIER OF FORTUNE | A. W. Marchmont |
| 55 JOURNEYS END | Justus M. Forman |
| 56 PHAROS, THE EGYPTIAN | Guy Boothby |
| 57 LORD STRANLEIGH, PHILANTHROPIST | Robert Barr |
| 58 HEART OF GOLD | L. G. Moberly |
| 59 NETTA | Fred M. White |
| 60 SYLVIA'S CHAFFEUR | Louis Tracy |
| 61 THE TRIFLER | Archibald Eyre |
| 62 AN EYE FOR AN EYE | William Le Queux |
| 63 THE GOVERNORS | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 64 THE STOLEN LADY | A. and C. Askew |
| 65 HAWTREY'S DEPUTY | Harold Bindloss |
| 66 THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE | A. W. Marchmont |
| 67 A MAKER OF NATIONS | Guy Boothby |
| 68 AS WE FORGIVE THEM | William Le Queux |
| 69 A MILLIONAIRE OF YESTERDAY | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 70 A RED, RED ROSE | Katharine Tynan |
| 71 A CRIME ON CANVAS | Fred M. White |
| 72 LONG LIVE THE KING! | Guy Boothby |
| 73 RAVENSHAW OF RIETHOLME | Bertram Mitford |
| 74 THE KING OF DIAMONDS | Louis Tracy |
| 75 THE WORLD'S GREAT SNARE | E. P. Oppenheim |
| 76 HELEN OF THE MOOR | A. and C. Askew |
| 77 THE LEAGUE OF THE LEOPARD | Harold Bindloss |
| 78 HER SPLENDID SIN | Headon Hill |
| 79 DR. NIKOLA'S EXPERIMENT | Guy Boothby |
| 80 WHOSO FINDETH A WIFE | William Le Queux |
| 81 THE STOWAWAY | Louis Tracy |
| 82 LAW OF THE LAND | Fred M. White |
| 83 MR. MARX'S SECRET | E. P. Oppenheim |

WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR."—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE ATHENÆUM" OFFICE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Published Weekly by Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & SON, 125, Fleet Street, London, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.
Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Saturday, January 30, 1915.